THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

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TERMS OF THE CONSTITUTION

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CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

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CONVENTION SKETCHES.

The convention sketches are now ready. The volume is handsomely bound in cloth—price one dollar. Besides a sketch of each member of the convention, the book contains a portrait of President Jenkins, and the full vote of each senatorial district. It forms an excellent memorial of the convention. A limited number of copies has been printed, and orders will be filled as they come in. We will furnish unbound copies at 50 cents each

A CORRECTION.

The Elberton Gazette—we believe it is the Gazette—has the following:

Every paper that advocates either Milledgeville or Atlanta as the proper place for the capital is bought with a price, and it follows that every prominent individual must be under the same charge. This is the legitimate conclusion reached by the mode of reasoning suggested by the more earnest advocates of either place.

We protest against the foregoing. It is doing the basest injustice to THE CONSTITUTION to even intimate that it has made such insinuations. With one exception, we have never stated that we ever had a suspicion that a paper favorable to Milledgeville is or could could be bribed. We have a higher opinion of the press of the state than to believe that they could be bribed either by Milledgeville or Atlanta. Therefore we beg to correct our contemporary. We are earnest advocates of Atlanta as the capital, but we do not propose to attempt to fortify ourselves by making insinuations against our brother editors.

HAMPTON IN ATLANTA.

Last night was a glorious one for Atlanta. Governor Hampton, who was on his way to South Carolina, called home by pressing official duties, was intercepted by his friends and persuaded to spend a day in our city. The grandest ovation that has been given to any man since the war, was extended last night to the gallant South Carolinian. In another column we present the verbatim report of the speeches delivered upon the occasion. We would only add that after the formalities of the occasion were over, there was a rush of people, both old and young, who desired to grasp the hand of the noble man who has for so long a time represented the south in representing South Carolina.

COMMITTEE FROM AUGUSTA.

The following gentlemen left Augusta last night, and will arrive in the city this morning, having been appointed a committee by the mayor of Augusta to invite the president and party to Augusta: M. A. Stovall, J. J. Evans, W. Daniels, G. T. Barnes, D. R. Wright, O. P. Fitziummons, G. Volger, H. G. Wright, L. A. Dugas, J. G. H. Phinizy, B. H. Smith and G. A. Whitehead. We hope the president will accept this invitation.

GOVERNOR WADE HAMPTON

Left on the Georgia train last night at 10:30. He was compelled to leave to attend to business of great importance in his state. He has been absent for several days. He was much pleased with his reception here, and said that he would return to our city during the fair, and remain as long as he could.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE, of the Burlington Hawkeye, with a keen eye for the beautiful and the true, says THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is one of the leading factors which go to make Georgia great. A smile, a bow, a scraping of the left hind foot, and the thing is done. Let us have peace!

MR. HAYES won't find many southern cannon fired in his face and eyes to day, but before he gets through with the people of Atlanta he will discover that their hearts are in the right place.

IF Osman Pasha is traveling with the presidential party let him beware Scouts are upon his trail.

CRAZY HORSE cursed an American citizen and then stabbed himself. This should be a warning to all savages.

IT is now thought that Howard, who is supposed to be on the plains, is the long lost Osman Pasha.

IT would appear that Hayes's kisses haven't done Morton any good.

A TOBACCO sign is in a bad fix when the "equatorial" gets after it.

SITTING BULL is still loafing around, waiting to squat on Howard.

OSMAN KEY will be upon us to-day. Let us temper our feelings.

Smiles are Less Becoming

than frowns when they disclose brown or yellow teeth. The daily use of SOZODONT will, however, cause discolored teeth to grow white, will harden the gums, and communicate a spiciness to the breath which it could derive from no ordinary tooth-wash.

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BY CHANCE WE MEET.

BUT YOU ARE JUST AS WELCOME, MR PRESIDENT; COME IN.

The Gate City Opens Wide Its Portals to Receive You.

And Georgian Throats Swell the Chorus to the Deliverer of Carolina and Louisiana.

Incidents of the Trip from Nashville and Through Tennessee.

An Invitation to Extend the Trip to Augusta.

COME AND SEE US.

Augusta Extends an Invitation to Mr. Hayes.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

CAMAK, Ga., Sept. 21, 1877.

The mayor of the city of Augusta, to-day appointed the following delegates to go to Atlanta and invite the president to Augusta.

Councilmen—M. A. Stovall, J. K. Evans, W. Daniel.

Citizens—G. I. Barnes, D R. Wright, O. T. Fitzsimmons, G. Volger, H. G. Wright, L A. Dugas, J. G. H Phinizy, B. H. Smith, G A. Whitehead. W.

THE STATION BOWS.

The Presidential Talks to the Rural Gentlemen of Tennessee.

MURFREESBORO, September 21.—Owing to the early hour at which the presidential train departed, there were not a great many people present to witness the departure. The train consisted of the "Tennessee" locomotive, a baggage car and two Pullman sleepers. The engine was driven by J. W. Thomas, jr., and was a beautiful specimen of the iron horse. It was handsomely decorated with flags of various sizes, two large ones in front and smaller ones on each side. Conductor J. H. Peeples had charge of the train, while Charles Gunn was the baggage master.

The president's car had a flower stand, which was filled with the most elegantly arranged selections from the floral kingdom.

The president and Mrs. Hayes occupied seats on the rear platform, and took deep interest in the memorable places connected with the great rebellion, which were pointed out by gentlemen who were in each of the opposing armies that made historic the country from Nashville to Murfreesboro. The battle field of Stone's river, the national cemetery and the scenes of many skirmishes, incidents and events connected with the war, were recalled. As the battle field on Stone's river was approached, a beautiful rain bow was seen spanning it, which called forth many remarks.

AT MURFREESBORO.

On the arrival of the train at Murfreesboro it was placed on a side track. Immediately a crowd of colored people, sprinkled with a few whites, gathered and were introduced and shook hands with the president.

"This is Rutherford county," suggested a gentleman.

"A very good name," responded the president, "that name has run back in my family for four generations. It came originally from my great-great-grand mother. Counties in North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas bear that name. There was in earlier days a good deal of Scotch immigration to the states named, and from them came the name."

A GRUNT OF SATISFACTION.

Here an old, gray-haired colored man gave a peculiar grunt, as significant of his appreciation of the president's visit, when the latter remarked: "That is certainly a very earnest expression of welcome." As the train moved off, the man involuntarily allowed the same gutteral sound to escape his lips, and peals of laughter followed.

When the train moved down on the main track a large crowd of citizens. of both colors, eagerly flocked around the car.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Hayes stepped forward, with an easy grace. He was received with cheers and said:

By our time table, my friends, we are allowed to stay with you only the short period of five minutes. In that time, we desire to make your acquaintance. I desire to present to you two gentlemen who are associated with me in the national government and one other distinguished citizen of the country. I shall not, in that brief time, say anything more than to express our gratification and to say that one of the leading objects of our tour is to do something towards increasing the acquaintance, which will lead to a better understanding between the people of the north and the people of the south. The common saying is a true one, that the better we know each other, the better we understand each other, the more likely we are to have peace, and such relations as we ought to have with each other as citizens of a common country.

We have been received with cordial kindness and friendship by the people since we have entered what was once called the south. I trust that the old division of the north and the south shall be hereafter known no more in our politics. [Applause.] Now, my friends, I beg to introduce to you the secretary of state—Mr. Evarts, of New York.

SECRETARY EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts came forward amid cheers from the crowd, and spoke as follows:

I am very glad, gentlemen, to meet my fellow-citizens in their own homes in this part of the country. Everything is new to me, except the fact that you are all American citizens. So far as I can see, you are pretty much the same men and women we have in the north. (A voice from the crowd, "but better looking.") Yes, but that's owing to the scenery, and if you would come north, you would find that you look better there than you do here.

POSTMASTER GENERAL KEY.

President Hayes then introduced Judge Key, who was greeted with loud applause, and said:

My Friends: I simply came out to show myself. I am at home, and therefore I prefer to let you hear the distinguished men who are strangers.

President Hayes—Up north they say Judge Key is the best looking man we have. [Applause.]

WADE HAMPTON.

President Hayes then introduced Gov. Hampton as an honest man and a patriot. Gov. Hampton then came forward, was hailed with vociferous applause, and spoke as follows:

My Friends: I am very much obliged to you for this cordial reception, and greatly indebted to the president for the kind words in which he introduced me. I have had the pleasure of traveling with him and the cabinet for some time, and we have as safely brought him across the river, and then we carried him through Edgefield. I will now introduce to you Mrs. Hayes.

Mrs. Hayes bowed and smiled to the crowd, and had shaken hands with one or two persons, when the whistle sounded and the train moved onward.

AT WARTRACE.

WARTRACE, September 21.—A large and enthusiastic crowd were in waiting here for the presidential train. It was raining hard when the train stopped, but notwithstanding, the crowd was in a very good humor, they sent up a loud shout for the president, who came out and said:

My Friends: In the five minutes that we are allowed to speak, I cannot say much that will advance our acquaintance and our friendship; but I am glad to have the opportunity of meeting you to let you hear my voice. The general government desires to have all parties of the country feel that every part is regarded alike and equal with every other part. We would like also, if we could, to carry back to our northern friends that the local governments of all the southern states will regard alike and equal the legal rights of all classes and races of the people. I believe that is now the disposition throughout the country, and upon that basis there can be, I think, as complete a restoration of the ancient harmony as prevailed when the declaration of independence was made and the union formed. [Applause.] I have now the pleasure of introducing to you secretary Evarts, of New York.

MR EVARTS.

Gentlemen: This is the first time that we have been showered upon since we commenced the southern tour, and since it rained here, we shall remember this as the place where it rained. You will have the advantage of all the other places, for they will be confused in our minds. We are sorry not to be able to go to Shelbyville, an important point in this state, which, I am told, is only seven or eight miles from here. But it is off our railroad, and when you get on a railroad track you had better keep on it; for, if you get off, you never know where you will be. [Applause.]

President Hayes—"It is hardly fair that Mr. Evarts and myself shall take all the wetting here. I want Judge Key to stand here."

Judge Key then said:

I am very glad to see you, even in this rain; but I am at home here in Tennessee, and there is another distinguished man you do not have the opportunity of seeing so often—Governor Hampton, of South Carolina.

GOV. HAMPTON

then spoke as follows:

I am very much obliged to you for the call upon me. I am sure I can add nothing more to what has been said, except that I cordially reciprocate all the utterances made by our distinguished president for fraternity, peace and return of amity among all the people and all the races of this whole continent. [Applause.]

MRS. HAYES.

Upon calls being made for Mrs. Hayes, the president introduced her, saying: "A little wetting will do her good, I think." Mrs. Hayes came forward and allowed the people to catch a glimpse of her, which greatly pleased them.

The remarks of the president here were received with the greatest enthusiasm, and when the whistle blew and the train departed, a jolly smile was still playing upon the jolly faces of the very jolly people of Wartrace, which will be remembered for the very heavy shower, and that the people were nevertheless quite jolly.

One feature of the trip since leaving Bowling Green, Ky., has been the anxiety manifested by the colored people to see the president, for which purpose they have flocked to the various railroad stations and expressed their gratification at seeing him and grasping his hand, which feeling has been recognized by the president, who, on all occasions, has taken pains to gratify them. The great delight manifested by those who were so fortunate as to shake hands with the president, has been a source of infinite amusement to those who witnessed it.

AT TULLAHOMA.

TULLAHOMA, September 21.—When the train arrived at Tullahoma the platform of the depot was found to be packed with the good people of Coffee county. They had a flag floating from the end of the depot, and most heartily welcomed the president.

"Come out and see the president," said an honest tiller of the soil, and all accordingly came out from the protecting roof of the depot.

President Hayes—"What place is this?"

Postmaster General Key—"Tullahoma, an Indian name."

The President—"And what county?"

Postmaster General Key—"Coffee county—named after Gen. Coffee."

The President—"Gen. Jackson's friend?"

Key—"The same."

THE PRESIDENT.

President Hayes then said:

My friends: we will not detain you with much talk, but we are very glad to meet the people throughout Tennessee and at the stations where we have stopped. We all think it is of great importance that the people of the north and the people of the south should be better acquainted. We believe that the divisions of the past will disappear very rapidly when we come thoroughly to understand each other. Those who are most ready to support the policy of pacification, even those whose acquaintance was made during the war, being in the rival armies, who had no other acquaintance than that of soldiers in opposing armies. I can walk up to a confederate soldier, who fought bravely and risked his life for his convictions, and say to him: "Now this is all over, the cause of strife is gone; we are ready to shake hands and be friends." This is all there is of it; so let us shake hands and be friends.

Three cheers where then given for Hayes.

Mrs. Hayes was called for to whom also three cheers were given, and great enthusiasm was manifested, in the waiving of handkerchiefs and hats. As the train moved off, an old negress, in a banana handkerchief, exclaimed: "Glory, glory, glory be to de Lor', de President's done come home at last an' de 'lenium am at hand."

AT DECHERD.

DECHERD, September 20.—The crowd here was not very large probably on account of the rain; but they made the genuine heartiness of the reception what they lacked in numbers.

"Good morning, my friends of Franklin county," frankly saluted the president.

Mr. Carr, of Decherd—"The people of Franklin county give you welcome."

PRESIDENT HAYES.

The time is now come that we should be bound together—when those that maintained their convictions at the risk of their lives should come together again, and that the friendship will revive—that is what I believe. Looking on the faces of the men who fought us, I respect them for their bravery and for their willingness to risk their life upon their convictions, and I think they respect me. Now, we want to be friends. [Carr—"We will."] I understand that the people of this region were pretty unanimously on the confederate side of the question, and that in consequence, it was called "Little South Carolina" among the union people of Tennessee and I am sure it will please you to know that South Carolina is represented on this train in the person of the gentleman I now introduce to you—Gov. Hampton. [Applause.]

GOVERNOR HAMPTON.

My Friends: I do not know that I can appreciate any compliment higher than to know that I am in the place called after the "palmetto state." I take infinite pleasure in saying to you that all the patriotic utterances of the president in regard to peace and harmony have my most hearty concurrence. I trust that we will all support him as long as he maintains the constitution and laws of the whole country.

MRS. HAYES.

Judge Key was then introduced, and said: "I am at home here. I think you would rather see Mrs Hayes," who shook hands with Mr. H. S. Carr, the latter remarking, "God bless you."

Mr. Carr remarked to Judge Key that he had made his first speech before the latter, and it was a "mighty poor one."

"Well," said Judge Key, "it was, then, a poor speech before a poor chancellor. I want to show you a lawyer, Mr. Evarts," who then said: "Gentlemen, I am very glad to see you. I am sorry I was not called upon first—then I would have made a longer speech." [Laughter.]

AT STEVENSON.

STEVENSON, ALA., September 20.—On the train stopping here, the crowd shook hands with the president, and gave three cheers for him.

PRESIDENT HAYES

responded as follows:

Thank you, my friends. That means, I suppose, that you think as I do—that we have just one country, and that in that country every citizen is equal before the law to every other citizen. Those are about the fundamental ideas. If we can't come together and be at peace upon those, we can't at all; but I am sure we can. [A voice—"You see how we treat these darkies."] They seem to be entirely at peace with their white friends, and the white people with them, and I think that can be mentioned everywhere in this country. [J. Williams, of the crowd—"That's some satisfaction."] Very great satisfaction. There were those people who thought it required a little bit of an army to keep the white people from oppressing the colored people. I thought that if the army was withdrawn the white people would attend to that as well or a great deal better, for they (the colored people) certainly don't look here as if they were in the need of bayonets. But I think. I had better show you some other people.

The president then introduced Judge Key, remarking: "We have not spoiled him yet in Washington."

Judge Key shook hands all around when President Hayes introduced Mr. Evarts, who said:

I am very glad to see you. I am very glad that you live so near the place where you can find the state line. We haven't been able to see much of them on our travels. I think if you people who occupy this territory get into a quarrel, you will have a hard time of it in this corner, where there are two states to fight—one all around. [Laughter, and a voice from a darkie, "Bring out another one."] We've got one who was on the other side—Gov. Hampton.

HAMPTON.

Loud calls were made for Hampton who said:

My friends: It is no use for me to speak to you, for I have passed Stevenson a thousand times and you all know me.

The train moved off amid vociferous applause.

ON THE WAY TO KNOXVILLE.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—The presidential party were at Knoxville to-day. They go thence to Atlanta, Georgia.

THE RECEPTION THERE.

KNOXVILLE, September 21. — The presidential party arrived at 11:30 a m. The reception was very fine. The streets were densely jammed with people.

WHAT KEY KNOWS ABOUT IT.

LYNCHBURG, September 21.—Postmaster General Key telegraphs from Knoxville, that the president will go to Atlanta to-night and return to Knoxville on Saturday night, and that he expects to be in Lynchburg about 2. p. m. Monday.

HO FOR ATLANTA.

KNOXVILLE, September 21. — The presidential party left on the 10 o'clock train for Atlanta and will return Saturday night to Knoxville and pass the Sabbath.

THE RISING FRESHET.

Terrible Destruction of Property in Alabama.

CHATTANOOGA, September 21.—The abundant crops of cotton, corn and fodder in the valley of the Black Warrior, in Alabama, have been entirely swept away. The river suddenly rose sixty-five feet, which is within two feet of being as high as it was in the terrible freshet of June, 1841. The planters had just commenced picking cotton, and had not hauled their corn and fodder from the fields. It is estimated that 30,000 bales of cotton have been destroyed. Most of the planters are ruined, and it is doubtful if the actual necessaries of life can be rescued now. The town of Tuscaloosa is about at the head.

The Catholic Union

RICHMOND, September 21.—The Irish Catholic benevolent union occupied yesterdays session in the consideration of constitutional amendments At night. the delegates were royally banquetted by the Catholic benevolent society of Richmond. The following officers were elected: President, A. M. Reilly; vice-president, Charles McHannon, Ohio; Morris Wilkes, Pennsylvania, treasurer; Rev. James Henry, Missouri, secretary. Executive committee: Patrick Moneghan, Missouri; John D. Murphy, Massachusetts; B. C. Cook, Wisconsin. Worcester, Massachusetts, was selected as the next place of meeting.

The Carrol Savings Bank

WOLFBORO, N. H., September 21.—The trustees of the Carrol county five cent savings bank to-day decided to suspend payment to depositors. The deposits amount to $450,000. It is believed that the bank will be able to pay in full.

THE Buckeye has virtues which lie in the bitter principle called Esculin, which have been utilized for the cure of Hemorrhoids, or Piles. If suffering with that disease use Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment, only 50 cents a bottle.

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TELLING TALES.

Tweed Relates the Secrets of New York Legislation.

NEW YORK, September 21.—At the examination of Wm. M. Tweed to-day, before an investigating committee of aldermen, he stated in reply to Corporation Counsel Cole that he was a director of the Erie railroad in 1869; Gould and Fisk called on him about an injunction they wanted against Vanderbilt; he called on Judge Barnard, who granted the injunction as a matter of friendship to him; for this they made witness a stockholder in 1869; after this he lobbied for bills for the Erie company at Albany, as their agent, but cannot recollect what bills; witness attended to the senate and Barbour to the assembly; he recived money from Fisk and Gould to influence the legislature, some $100,000 were spent on the legislature to carry in 1870 the tax levy; he paid the following members of the senate to vote for it: Wm. H. Graham, Harperning, Morris, Winslow, Wood and Bowen. Money was also paid for railroad bills that year. The Transcript newspaper association was composed of Cornelius Corsan, Peter B. Sweeney and himself. They were in the New York Printing company, and some 25 per cent was added to their bills. The capital was $10,000 cash, and dividends ranged from $70,000 to $100,000 each. There was fraud connected with the leasing of most of the drill rooms; witness mentioned some in particular. Too much rent was paid, and money was paid to members of the board of supervisors to get the leases. Witness got his share of anything he knew going on. His testimony before the legislative committee was false. He refused to testify before the senate committee last spring. He now testified because he thought the committee could compel him. Alderman Cowing then notified witness to be ready to testify about the Tammany hall general committee.

Adjourned to next Friday.

IN THE FIELD.

The Russians Sustain a Severe Defeat.

THE POSITION BEFORE PLEVNA.

LONDON, September 21.—The Times' military correspondent at Gory Studen telegraphs that he has personally inspected the position before Plevna, which he describes as follows: The Russo-Roumanian army occupies the line extending from Gravitza to Talchevitza. At Gravitza, the Roumanians have advanced to within twenty-five yards of the second redoubt, which will probably fall in a few days. Further to the left, from Gravitza, stand Krudener's corps, which has been reinforced since the battle by parts of two divisions from Russia. Next stands Seatoff's corps fearfully reduced in numbers, the battalion being brought down to 300 men. On the extreme left, near Tachinitza, is Smetivcky's detachment—the second division and fourth rifle brigade. The latter is diminished from fever to two weak battalions. Here are also the remains of Skobeleff's detachment.

THE SPIRIT AND TEMPER

of the Russian soldiers are admirable. The Russians have upwards of 320 guns and are constantly firing on the Turkish works, which scarcely ever reply. It is said the ammunition of the Turks is failing, but there is no means of verifying this. They walk about the redoubts most unconcernedly. The Russians are strongly entrenched all along their front with shelter trenches, rifle pits and redoubts. Twelve to sixteen regiments of Russian and Roumanian cavalry are hovering about Sofia road to impede, if they do not wholly stop, communication. The Turks refused Seatoff leave to bury his dead within three hundred yards of the Russians positions, and it

MUST BREED DISEASE.

The Daily News Bucharest correspondent telegraphing Thursday says it is confessed that the Russian position in Schipka pass is precarious, both because of the force threatening it and of the impending trouble to communication.

The Times' correspondent at Gorny Studen says it is estimated at the Russian headquarters that the Turks lost 20,000 men in the late attempt to capture Fort Nicholas.

LONDON, September 21.—The Times' correspondent at Gornystuden, after inspecting the positions before Plevna, estimates that the Russians, with the reinforcements received since the battle, must number nearly 50 000. The casualties on the 11th and 12th amounted to over 60 per cent.

THE FIGHT ON PLEVNA ABANDONED.

LONDON, September 21—The Daily News' correspondent, who was present at the battle of Plevna, telegraphs from Bucharest, September 17th: The Russo-Roumanian army has abandoned, and now there is not even a pretence of prosecuting the attempt against Plevna, and fallen back into positions occupied before the commencement of the bombardment. The field artillery remains still in the same positions of the bombardment. It is announced that a third renewal is intended on the arrival of the imperial guard, in a fortnight. I have great doubt whether another attempt will be made, and very much stronger doubt whether, if made, it can succeed. The Turks are better soldiers individually than the Russians, and that after seeing a few battles, he stands assured the strategy of both major and minor tactics, the Turks are simply immeasurably superior. They are better armed than the Russians, both in great and small arms. They have engineers who can design admirable defences. A portion of the Russian engineers seem incapable of repairing a hole in a bridge. The Turks seem as well provisioned as the Russians, and are flushed with success.

LONDON, September 21.—A Reuter dispatch dated Constantinople, 10 o'clock to-night, says it is reported here that a great battle was fought to-day at Biela, lasting from 9 in the morning until 7 in the evening, and that the Russians were completely defeated.

The Daily Telegraph has a special dispatch from Shumla, which asserts that the Russians lost 4,000 killed and 8,000 wounded in the battle.

The Yellow Fever.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 21.—One yellow fever death at Fernandina to-day. Twenty-one new cases are reported. Several critical cases reported yesterday are better to-day. Dr. Palmer being among the number. The disease is becoming an epidemic at the old town, about a mile north of the city proper. Considerable increase of the disease among the colored people. A doctor from Key West arrived there to-day. Contributions from towns in the state are being received.

A Delaware Hanging.

NEW CASTLE, DEL., September 21.—John Rhodes, colored, convicted of murder, hanged this morning in New Castle court house yard. At 10:30 the drop fell, but his neck was not broken, and death resulted from strangulation.

THE TRIUMPH OF PEACE.

What the London Times Thinks of Mr. Hayes's Southern Tour.

LONDON, September 21.—The Times editorially commenting on President Hayes's southern tour, says: "In little more than a half year, the president has succeeded in beating down a compact mass of prejudice, and in allaying a host of conflicting passions. The visible triumph of his policy is now being assured. He has this week begun a journey through the southern states which is intended to show that the work of pacification is not far from completion. The federal government has no intention of interfering in the local administration of the southern states. The southern states have no desire to disturb the great achievements of the civil war, which have been embodied in constitutional amendments. The removal of the objects of contention makes it easy to re-establish friendly relations between people who respect each other; and the sympathetic meeting of the president and General Hampton is an omen of the coming time when the north and the south will no longer be separated by the lines of division which the civil war had traced.

THE DIVISION OF GARMENTS.

Stanley Mathews Claiming a Little Too Much Virtue.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—The following special to Baltimore is wonderfully truthful: Mr. Stanley Mathews is evidently going a little too far when he makes, as in his discussion with Gen. Ewing, so plump and comprehensive a denial of the fact of his negotiations last winter with prominent southern leaders. There are hundreds of witnesses to the fact that Mr. Mathews repeatedly sought out southern congressmen and others at the capital. and at the hotels, urged them to allow the electoral count to proceed, and assured them that everything would be made right for the south.

A Stranded Vessel.

BOSTON, September 21.—A special dispatch from Montreal says intelligence has been received here from Salamanca, N. F., that the British steamship Rowland, Captain Swaiffer, which sailed from Montreal on the 11th inst. for Queenstown with a valuable cargo of grain, was stranded on Holy road beach. The captain thinks the vessel will be a total loss, put part of the cargo may be saved. She had on board 60,000 bushels of wheat, 20,000 of which were in bags. The vessel is insured in England and the cargo in American offices.

Troubling the Bank Men.

CHICAGO, September 20.—Judge Williams granted a petition filed by a number of depositors in the Farmers', Mechanics' and Merchants' savings bank, appointing a receiver. S. D. Ward's bond is fixed at $350,000. There is little excitement on account of the failure, as it is generally believed it will not prove disastrous to the depositors or the general public. The depositors number about two thousand five hundred.

Federal Notes.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—Key returns soon next week.

An excellent counterfeit $5 note of the first national bank of Tamaqua, Pa., is in circulation.

The war department has no details of Sturgis' fight with the Indians.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

BALTIMORE, September 21.—William Buford and S. White Harding, of Camden county, North Carolina, were arrested with issuing counterfeit money.

An Assignment.

NEW YORK, September 21.—Ponvert & Co., 45 South street, one of the oldest and largest sugar importing houses in this city, has made an assignment.

Tenbroeck's Time.

LEXINGTON, September 21.—In a 2½ miles heat Tenbroeck won; Fair Play second. Time, 3:56½.

The Eastern Struggle.

The Baltimore Sun has a brief but admirable summary of the war in the east: Frightful as the carnage was in Plevna, Russia played for a desperate stake and lost it. The first repulse before those earthworks, serious as it was, created, as we now learn, so many murmurs of the Russian people, among whom there has been for some years past a good deal of latent dissatisfaction, that a second assault upon Osman Pasha's lines with all the forces that could be brought against them became a matter of necessity. To make assurance doubly sure a considerable part of the Roumanian reinforcements were added to those of the grand duke, and confidence was felt that the assault would be successful and Osman Pasha surrounded and forced to surrender with all his command. His situation was compared to that of Napoleon III. at Sedan. Instead of a victory for the Russian arms their failure at all points has been most signal, and of the three redoubts captured only one is still held, and that one of the least importance. The two others were retaken by the Turks within twenty-four hours after they had been driven out of them. The capture of the latter and the subsequent loss cost the Russians at this point alone of the field of battle six thousand men and many of their bravest officers, the division of Scobeloff being, by his own admission, almost annihilated. Thus matters, instead of being better, have been made worse than before. The campaign, to the astonishment of many who had a traditional belief in the power of Russia and in the weakness of the Turks, has been to the former a succession of disasters. After opening brilliantly with the almost bloodless crossing of the Danube, the capture of Nikopolis, the bold movement of General Gourkha across the Balkans by way of the Hankol pass into Roumelia, and his seizure of the Shipka pass when driven back again, reverses have followed reverses until the situation is entirely changed, and the utmost the Russians can now expect to do is to fortify the line of the Danube from the mouth of the Yantra to some point above Nikopolis, and stand on the defensive through the winter. There is a bare possibility that with the reinforcements now arriving, and among them that splendid body of troops, the imperial guard, they may recover some part of the ground they have lost within the seven weeks yet remaining to them before winter sets in. But the autumn rains in Bulgaria offer as serious impediments to active operations as the snows of winter to any operations at all in the Balkan range, and the prospect now seems to be that no further attempt will be made by them to push southward until the opening of the spring.

Hon. Porter Ingram's Speech at Talbotton.

We find in the Columbus Times a full report of a speech delivered by Hon. Porter Ingram, of Columbus, at a ratification meeting at Talbotton, on the 12th inst. He puts the capital question before the people in a sensible argument as follows:

LOCATION OF THE CAPITAL.

This has been a theme of discussion for several years. The convention disposed of it wisely, by submitting it to a vote of the people—Milledgeville or Atlanta; one, or the other, is to be the place; and without attempting to influence your free choice, allow me to present, briefly, the argument upon each side. I have two intimate friends; the one for Milledgeville, and the other for Atlanta; and in my presence, they have discussed the question, and I give you their arguments. The Milledgeville man says: that about seventy years ago, it was selected as the permanent seat of government. It is the geographical centre of the state. It is accessible, having two railroads passing through it. It would be acting in bad faith to remove it. The public buildings are already there, and sufficient for present wants. Great expense will be avoided by going back there. It is much cheaper living there than in Atlanta; and besides there are many sacred memories clustering around the old "halls of our fathers." Whilst there, we had honest legislation. The place is so small that there is nothing there to distract the attention of legislators. There are no lobbyists, nor rings, nor bad men there, to corrupt and bribe the members. The radicals and public robbers, by force and fraud, removed it to Atlanta, and the honest people ought to move it right back to Milledgeville again.

On the other hand, the Atlanta friend says: There is not an argument in favor of Milledgeville that is worthy of the attention of any intelligent and sensible man. It is not a question to be settled by sentiment, passion or prejudice. It is not merely a question of convenience for to day, nor for ten years to come; but is one for all time. And where, then, for the present, and for the far off future, ought the capital of this great state to be located? It ought to be where a majority of the people can best be accommodated. True it is, that for sixty or seventy years Milledgeville was the capital. And true it is that our fathers used to assemble there. They there erected a hall in which to assemble. It was in a quiet little village. It was accessible on foot, on horseback and in wagons. In that day but few went up to the capital. But the world has been moving onward. Everything has changed. Those days were not as these days. Railroads and telegraphs and all the other new and great institutions of to day were then not even dreamed of. In the great whirl of changes, progress and improvements, Milledgeville has been left clear off the track; it is not accessible; it is not the centre of population, civilization or improvement. And he is but a dreamer who wants the capital moved back there. He dreams of the old days of thirty, forty and fifty years ago, and imagines, if he can go back there, he will meet with Troup and Forsyth, Gilmer and McDonald, Crawford and Towns and other old worthies. He forgets that these old patriots are all dead and buried, and that Milledgeville is as dead as they are Yes, Milledgeville has its sacred memories, clustering around it, and so has any other grave yard! But why put a penalty upon legislators, by sending them among the silent monuments of the dead, to legislate for living people? Whilst in former days hundreds went up to the capital, now thousands go, and the number will forever continue to increase; and I would that still more were able to go. I want none of your hid out and secret legislation. Let the people have a chance to see what their public servants are doing. But these thousands cannot be accommodated in Milledgeville, and never can be. Build more hotels? Who can be found outside of a lunatic asylum, who would be foolish enough to build hotels in Milledgeville, to entertain 5,000 people. They could do no business for more than forty days in a year, and to live at all they would have to charge five dollars a day. Whoever pretends to say that it is cheaper living in Milledgeville than in Atlanta, does not know what he is talking about. There is not a sane man in the state who does not know better. In the whole catalogue of articles to be used or consumed, not one can be named, that is not cheaper in Atlanta; indeed, nearly all of them have to come through Atlanta. Away, then, with such idle talk, when every one must know, or ought to know, that is not true. On the other hand, Atlanta has become and must remain the great central city of the state. It is the great railroad centre, not only of Georgia but of the southern states. It is a great and growing city and every citizen of the state has reason to be proud of it. It is the great business and distributing point for several states. There has been concentrated the headquarters of all most of the industries and institutions of the state. It is becoming the centre of intelligence for the state. Large publishing houses have been started; public libraries, book establishments, scientific, medical and charitable institutions, magazines and daily papers abound. There has been centralized the business of nearly all the great modern institutions of the land, railroads, telegraphs, life and fire insurance, and great warehouses and wholesale establishments, all, on every hand, giving evidence of prosperity and progress, and all exhibiting a specimen of the thrift and prosperity of a great state. And right here in the very focus of life and intelligence, is the place for legislators to meet. They will be intellectually improved by all these surroundings. Where great modern corporations have to be controlled and regulated by legislation, and no legislator can understand these subjects without the aid of experts. The great Daniel Webster used frequently to go to the city of New York, to consult with the great merchants and bankers, for the purpose of getting information upon subjects of legislation; nor did he consider it beneath his dignity to do so. If you want intelligent legislation, let it be carried on in the very focus of intelligence. The British parliament has sat for many centuries in London, the greatest city in the world. Paris, Berlin, Rome and Vienna, are the capitals of great European states. Boston, the metropolis of New England, is the capital of Massachusetts. The idea of hiding out, and driving your legislators into the wilderness, has become an exploded humbug. Do you say, they will be subject to bribery or corruption in a great city? Shame upon the man who will thus slander his own chosen representative! You say Atlanta is made up of bad men, robbers and corrupt rings. It is an uncalled for and cruel slander upon as good men as dwell in any city in the state. The robbers are in banishment, and good men have come to the front! Has it come to this, that your legislators must be confined by bolts and bars to keep them from being bribed and corrupted? Where will you hide them? In Milledgeville or the Okefenokee swamp? Out upon all such humbuggery and puerile twaddle! It is unworthy the consideration of intelligent men. If Milledgeville is so accessible, and the accommodations so ample, why is it, that for the last ten years, there have been no great assemblies of men there? Why is it, that all great associations in the state, whether of business or pleasure, whether religious, social or political, have all passed round Milledgeville and congregated in Atlanta or some other place? I repeat it. Why is this? It is because, in these matters, passion and prejudice are laid aside, and common sense and sound judgment control the actions of men. It is because Atlanta is central and accessible, and has ample accommodations for all. These facts are patent to all men, and they can never be changed, though by a senseless clamor and in a fit of passion you may vote for Milledgeville, but it is as fixed as fate. that the capital of, this great state cannot permanently remain in Milledgeville. The people will agitate and agitate, and in less than ten years they will take it back to Atlanta again. But I have faith in the good judgment and sober second-thought of the people, and that Atlanta will be selected by a majority of at least 40,000.

These, fellow-citizens, are the arguments on both sides; choose ye between them.

Under the Snow.

BOSTON, September 21.—A dispatch from Mount Washington reports that a furious snow storm is prevailing there.

The Odd Fellows.

BALTIMORE, September 21.—The grand lodge of Odd Fellows has approved the constitution of the grand lodge of Tennessee.

For the Constitution.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

(NEW SONG IN HONOR OF THE OLD FLAG.)

The Star Spangled Banner, emblazoned and bright,
The symbol of Liberty, Union, and Right,
Unfurled by the brave, may it ever more be
The foe of oppression, the flag of the free.

Chorus—The Stars and Stripes, long may it wave,
The standard of the free,
Defended by the true and brave,
The sons of Liberty.

The tri-colored banner. the blue, red, and white,
Bestudded with gems, like the spangles of night,
May no star from its glittering field be erased,
Or stripe from its beautiful folds be effaced.

As states that are equal. united we stand,
With one common flag floating over the land;
E Pluribus Unum our motto shall be,
Distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea.

No longer may hatred, dissension and strife
Disturb the sweet peace of our national life;
Henceforth from our country be banished afar
The spirit and evils of sectional war.

Should foes, in their madness, this standard assail,
Recoiling with shame, may they never prevail;
Unconquered, unrent, may this banner sublime
Triumphantly float through the ages of time.

Inflamed with devotion, undying and strong,
To this bonny flag we will echo the song,
"The Star Spangled Banner, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

Acknowledgement.

Editors Constitution: Permit me, through the medium of your valuable paper to notice some of the good works that has been done in this our Gate City. Mr. James Bradley was recently stricken on a bed of affliction. He suffered two long months under the severe pangs of consumption. He expressed a desire to speak to the public as a token of his gratitude for the many kindly ministrations he received from his dear friends during his period of sickness, but he was called away, and now he is where he can need no more of their kind thoughts and loving aid. Aside from his minister, dear Capt. Wiley was his soul-cheering comforter. Having known him long the attachment was strong, and his appearance in the sick room brought smiles and blessings which heaven alone can reward. May God bring him with our loved ones to a bright and happier world. Mrs. Stewart's motherly face was ever a comfort, while the offerings of Mrs. Adair were highly appreciated. Capt. Middlebrooks and Dr. Mitchell's family were friends he loved. Miss Sallie Johnson's kindness is warmly remembered, and Mrs. McGinty; also her son Jno McGinty, and others. May the smiles of heaven ever rest upon them.

Mr. Bradley often spoke of his railroad friends and it was a source of great joy to meet them when they made him visits. We earnestly hope that God's mercy will lead them all to trust and enjoy a Saviour's love as he did, and that His goodness may rest upon them.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House Arrivals.

ATLANTA, September 21.

Governor Wade Hampton, Charles F Janey, S C; J G Richardson, Chattanooga; W A Callaway, West Point; J W V Hayden, Chicago; W M Graham, Sumter, S C; Jno C Moore, Smyrna; N W Smith, Charleston; J M Reese Newton; S T Kingsberry, Quitman; J L Sweat Ga; R F Lyon, Macon; F Muir, Savannah; J S Fannin, Augusta; E J Sanford, Ga; S W Swanson; LaGrange; H H Athens, Athens, John H Fisher and wife, N Y; J M Nathans, Philadelphia; M C Wilcox, Mt Airy; Miss Annie Rodgers, Tenn; B Walter, Boston; W R Biggers, J A McCool, W J Thornton, J J Warren, city; W Mitchell, A E Stewart, Cincinnati; J H Blount and wife, Macon.

—A Georgia editor is writing a "dramer." Look at him when he gets this off: "Blood! blu-ed! My cry is for vengeance! I am a Milledgeville avenger! Up, cowards, and follow me! I'll lead thee to victory or death. The great Milledgevillian seeks the scalp of a dog of an Atlantian. Ha, ha, whoop! whoop! w-h-o-o-p!" About the time the A. man will get on the trail himself, and may possibly make a mistake in regard to the location of the scalp and scalp the wrong end.

In Memoriam.

PINCKNEY—Died, September 5, 1877, May Pinckney, aged 14. Never has my pen moved to sadder measure than now, when it writes the words, "Darling May is dead!" Dead! how cold the word falls upon our hearts; and in vain we search out through the gloom to clasp the hands that have grasped our own so often in the warm pressure of love, now folded quietly forever. Four years ago I first knew May Pinckney; and day by day love and admiration for her wondrously lovely character have increased. In school she was ever studious, obedient and loving; gentle and kind to her mates it was no surprise they should love her so dearly. Her mind never seized lightly at study, but each subject was mastered by a clear understanding, and held by her retentive memory. Above all shone her purely unselfish nature in every act of her daily life.

In the school-room did some competitor bear off the honors for which she was striving she was the first to give cheerful words of praise to her companion. This lovely trait beamed brighter in the last hours of her suffering, even while the dark-winged angel bent over her, waiting to bear the released soul to its Creator.

"None knew her but to love;
None named her but to praise."

But who can lift the sacred veil of home and tell of all she was there? Her Creator, her own pure soul and the loved ones of her heart alone know the record which she has borne to the Father. The volume of her life was brief—only fourteen years; a child, indeed; yet, she bore the mature thought of riper years Devotedly loving her father and mother, it was her happiest moment when she could relieve that gentle mother in the care of her younger brother and sisters. Tenderly as only a sister can love, she loved them; and at a time when others of her age would be at play, it was her pride and delight to assist the nurse in preparing the little ones for their evening walk.

There is a void in the hearts of all who knew her and a "vacant chair" at the fireside, but our Father wanted another angel, so stooped down and bore our darling one away from the sorrows and sins of earth-life. Twenty-six days she languished in pain, then the struggle ceased, and May passed from the twilight unto the perfect day. H.

INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS ON FOURTH PAGE.

Advertisements in this column charged ten cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotypes or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—When properly classified the smallest advertisement of three lines, which costs but thirty cents, is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A five room house with kitchen, servants' house, stable and other conveniences, on Luckie street. Address P O. Box 171, Atlanta, Ga. 392 sep21 dtf

FOR RENT—The large Agricultural Building now occupied by Mark W. Johnson & Co., corner Alabama and Forsyth streets, can be rented on liberal terms It is specially suited for Cotton Warehouse. Apply to Richard S. Jefferies or Mark W. Johnson & Co. 166 sep8..dtf

FOR RENT—For one or five years, that handsome Store formerly occupied by myself No 37 Whitehall street. Apply to J. M. Holbrook, trustee. 177 sep9..deodtf

FOR RENT—That elegant Store House and Basement corner Line and Pryor streets Apply to J. W. English. 315 apr21..dtf

LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT to Rent under DeGive's Opera House, Marietta street Apply to L. DeGive. 307 july15...dtf

WANTED.

WANTED—Employment by a young lady, Teaching preferred Best references can be given. Address M. F. B., Atlanta, Ga. 000 sep22..d3t

WANTED—Active Partner, with $1000 00, wants in a good paying Dry Goods and Millinery Store, located in a thriving town. Address J S., Atlanta P. O. 409 sep22..d1t

WANTED—An old house moved. Call immediately at 56 Whitehall street R P S. Kimbro 401 sep22..d2t

WANTED—A good white Cook. Call at No. 9 Houston street. 401 sep22..d2t

WANTED—A good assortment Tinner can get a steady job by calling on Stewart & Fain, 69 Whitehall street. 397 sep21 d3t

WANTED—50,000 pounds Dry Peaches. Mark W. Johnson & Co., 32 Alabama street, Atlanta 534 aug30...dtf

WANTED—Printing of all kinds, from the smallest card to the largest poster, books, etc., executed at the lowest prices and best styles, at The Constitution office. aug1...dtf

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A competent man to canvass this city and vicinity for the Emerson Patent Book Binder, and other articles Goods first class; profits the same. Good men who are not afraid to canvass business men should answer this, as there is money in it. Jno. R. Barrett & Co., Book Binders, 150 State street, Chicago. 547 sep1 d4 sat

FOR SALE.

ONE new 6 horse engine and boiler, one second hand 5 horse engine and boiler, in good order, suitable for ginning cotton for sale by C H Strong. 49 sept2tf

FOR SALE—Seed Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley. The Grasses, Clover, Lucern, &c Mark W. Johnson & Co., 32 Alabama street. 534 aug30...dtf

FOR SALE—Steam Engines, Gins, Presses, Cane Mills and Evaporators, Sheet Copper, &c. Mark W. Johnson & Co. 524 aug30...dtf

FOR SALE—1,000 bushels Orchard, Blue, Timothy, Herds, and other Grass Seeds, Red Clover, Lucerne, &c. Mark W. Johnson & Co. 534 aug30...dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARNARD BRO'S, Opticians, 17 Peachtree street, keep the best and cheapest Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in the city. A good pair of Eye-Glasses or Spectacles for 50 cents. 396 sep21...d3t

HIGHEST Cash Price paid for Old Gold and Silver. Second hand Gold and Silver Watches at Bargains. Barnard Bro, 17 Peachtree street. 396 sep21..d3t

MARK W. JOHNSON & Co have removed to No. 2 Centennial Building, Whitehall street. 312 sept16 dtf

THE GRASSES.—We have just issued a circular for distribution among our customers, on the subject of *Grasses for the South* how to sow them and when and best varieties to select; and all needful information touching their cultivation. Sent to any address on application, with price list. Mark W. Johnson & Co., 32 and 34 Alabama street, Atlanta. 534 aug30 dtf

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS LOCKS, HINGES, &c., lower than any house in Georgia. W. G. Ashley, 33 South Broad street. 430 aug28...deodtf

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—Out that all kinds of Job Printing can be as neatly, cheaply and quickly executed at The Constitution Job office. aug20...dtf

LOST—Money by not having your Binding, Ruling, etc., executed at The Constitution Book Bindery. Blank Books manufactured to order. may20...dtf

CARRIAGES.

SPENCE & JARVIS have for sale, and make to order, fine Carriages, Buggies, Light Wagons, &c. Repairing promptly attended to. 44 Line street. 000 july25 dtf

AUCTION SALES.

FINE TWO HORSE PHÆTON AT AUCTION—We will sell in front of our store on Saturday, 10 o'clock, 1 fine two horse Phæton. Krouse & Shackelford. 320 sep16—sun,tues,thurs&sat

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22

GEORGIA'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

In Pamphlet form. Price, Five Cents at Counter, or Six Cents by mail CONSTITUTION PUB. CO.

A PRACTICAL ANSWER.

It has been charged by the enemies of Atlanta, who, by the way, show a disposition to charge everything, that it gives a large city too much influence over a legislature to have the capital located within its limits.

They elaborate this charge by asserting that the people of the city combining to further some project that will enure to the benefit of their town, will seduce, purchase or argue the members of the legislature into passing that project to the detriment of the state. They claim that this will be the inevitable result of having the capital located in a large city. We are happily enabled to absolutely disprove this assertion. We can meet all speculation as to what will be, by showing what has been.

Atlanta has been the seat of government for nearly ten years. During that time a careless and prodigal legislature was seated in the capitol. It dispensed money like water, it wrote the state's endorsement on the back of numberless scripts, it created a debt of nearly fifteen million dollars. It was said to be easy to lobby any sort of scheme through, it was said that for the mere asking the treasury key was turned and the felonious hand was guided into the vault. According to common report, if there ever was a time, when a corrupt city should have gone in and builded itself up on the public money, then was the time. If there ever was a legislature alleged to be subject to the local influences around it, that was the legislature.

But what was the report? Did the less hands through her streets ATLANTA DID NOT GET ONE DOLLAR. She did not ask for a dollar. While every section of the state was flooded with money for building railroads, Atlanta and the section tributary to her did not receive nor ask for one dollar. When she wanted the Air-Line railroad built instead of degrading herself before the legislature that held the reins of government, she subscribed over a half million dollars from her own pocket, and built the road without its costing the state one cent, it being the only road so built in Georgia since the war. She was tempted to make that legislature spend a million dollars on a new capitol, and thus have fixed the matter forever. Instead of doing that she paid over $100,000 out of her own pocket for a capitol. We sternly antagonized it at every point, and promptly antagonized the republican majority in the legislature.

But more than this. When the democrats regained power did Atlanta then claim any reward? Did she try to corrupt the democratic legislature to her own uses? Not at all. She has never asked a single favor at their hands. She has never received one dollar from the state in any shape or form, save one gift of $5,000 towards establishing a college, and now appreciating the straits to which the state is put by a miserable misgale in which she did not participate, by which she did not profit, and against which she set her face, first, last and forever, she generously offers to give to the state a capitol and ground worth nearly a half million of dollars.

After this record of heroic patriotism and self denial, we hope no one can be found callous and shameless and reckless enough to assert that the interests of Georgia are not safe when they are enshrined in the heart of a city that has been tried in the furnace and has come out without the smell of fire upon her garments.

PRESIDENT HAYES'S VISIT.

For the first time since George Washington was in Georgia, a president of the United States enters its limits. For the first time in her existence, Atlanta is called upon to entertain the chief magistrate of the republic.

It is unnecessary to say that the welcome that she extends to him will be a hearty and a proper one. Reserving her right to judge in the future of any question touching his election, she tenders President Hayes a welcome to her city to-day, and takes pleasure in endorsing by her sincere hospitality, the wise and benificent course he has exercised towards the south, and his firm course on civil service reforms. There is no denying that Mr. Hayes has done better than was expected of him. Despite the threats of the partisan bullies who have controlled the republican organization, and in the face of their opposition, he withdrew the bayonets from the south, and refused to allow a brutal soldiery to hedge our ballot boxes. It does not lessen the heroism of Mr. Hayes's course, that Blaine's bluster speedily sank into a whisper, and that the frowns of the malcontents were lost in the light of a national pacification. He put his hand resolutely to the work of re-uniting the sections, and enforcing the equality of the states, and when the adverse storm ran highest, he was firmest and most determined. Events have proved, what was often a matter of doubt during the hubbub consequent upon the inauguration, that Mr. Hayes never abandoned for one instant the policy to which he pledged himself, and which made his peaceable inauguration a possibility. Threats have not deterred him—abuse has not discouraged him—and sophistry has not misled him. He has completed his work, modestly, bravely and honestly. The south expresses her gratification at what he has done and welcomes him.

The tour of Mr. Hayes through the south cannot fail to be productive of good. If it does nothing else it will acquaint the president more accurately than anything else could have done with the people of the south. He will find by actual observation, that this section has been slandered—foully and knowingly slandered by its enemies. Where he has been led to look for a race of sulking, barbaric, turbulent politicians, he will find a bright, active, prosperous and happy people, turbulent only with the energy of rehabilitation. Where he has been led to look for a race of bleeding, starving oppressed negroes, he will find a host of careless, contented darkies, protected in all their rights, encouraged in their legitimate aspirations, and mingling happily with the white people in the processions that line his route of travel. The scales will fall from his eyes, and he will return to the capital much better capacitated for the treatment of governmental issues than he ever has been.

THE FAIR.

The Columbus Enquirer, which, for some purpose that we are unable to discover—particularly as Columbus is to be largely represented, persists in decrying the forthcoming state fair, remarks in the course of an article:

The coming one is to be the worst of all, so far as a state exposition is concerned. Atlanta will probably spread a number of northern goods. The purses for the races are to come out of the gate money. We have never yet attended a county or district exposition that was not an improvement on the notorious frauds and bores alled state fairs. They are humbugs of the most inferior class.

Now what is the use of all this? What does the Enquirer hope to gain by it? Does it spring from ignorance or littleness of soul? Does it add to the influence of the paper to assert what is not true? It is notoriously the fact that the purses for the races were subscribed by the citizens who desired to add to the attractions of the fair. We wait with curious anticipation for the next invention of the nice little man who edits the Enquirer.

[illegible]: The Sa- [illegible] stump-

THE ENGLISH COTTON MILL STRIKE.

The United States consul at Liverpool informs the department of state that the operatives in the cotton mills of Bolton and vicinity, to the number of 10,000 to 12,000, struck on the first of the present month rather than submit to a reduction of 5 per cent in their wages. One hundred and six mills are closed in consequence. It is stated that the men are in good financial condition to continue the strike, and that large contributions will be supplied by other associations. These operatives struck also in 1874 against a reduction of 5 per cent, but submitted to arbitration, which decided against them. The 5 per cent was however restored in 1876, and the present strike is occasioned by the attempt to take it off again. Unless arbitration is again resorted to the present strike is likely to prove a stubborn one, for while the men assert their ability to remain out an indefinite time, the mill-owners on account of the continually decreasing American markets for their goods, the famine now raging in India, and the eastern war, are said to be well pleased to have their places closed for some time.

THE SUCCESS OF THE FAIR.

We have alluded elsewhere to the misrepresentations of the editor of the Columbus Enquirer with respect to the forthcoming fair, and our allusion was made merely for the purpose of correcting what we trust was a misapprehension; but it is not out of place here and in this connection to give it as our opinion that the state fair will be a conspicuous success. All the indications point in that direction. Mr. Malcolm Johnston, the secretary of the society, is overburdened with correspondence, and Hon. Thomas Hardeman, the president, whose popularity in Georgia is unbounded, is using every endeavor to make the forthcoming exposition worthy of the society and of the state. In addition to this, Atlanta and her citizens are working for its success, and in this they will be most cordially seconded by every good citizen, who has the welfare of the industrial interests of Georgia at heart. We have no fears of the success of the fair. It will be held, and it will be a good one. Atlanta, seconded by the people of Georgia, will endeavor to concentrate at the fair all that is worthy of note in the industrial progress of the state. The success of the fair is already assured.

WHAT WE EXPECT FROM THE NEXT CONGRESS.

There is no doubt that this will be the hardest winter ever experienced by the country since the war. So many men are out of employment in our large cities in the north, and money so scarce that all departments of trade feel it. Unless we get aid from congress we will have trouble that will be of serious injury to our government. It can all be prevented by congress

Let the resumption act be repealed.

Let silver be remonetized.

Let us have free banking—and congress will do more for the country than by any other legislation they will have before them. It is useless to disguise the fact. Relief must come, and we see no other way to get it.

NORTH GEORGIA CITIZEN: The capital question is getting hot in the lower part of the state—all the papers for Milledgeville in that locality. Convenience of course actuates them, and not the "halls of our fathers." Notwithstanding the bitterness with which they assail Atlanta, the "gate city"—the city of life, of progress, of bustle, of push, of large hearted liberality, of intelligence and refinement—is steadily gaining friends everywhere. Hurrah for Atlanta, the present and future permanent capital of the great state of Georgia.

A GENTLEMAN from Atlanta informed us Tuesday that considerable interest is being manifested among the leading Atlanta merchants in regard to the project of completing the Air-line road from Columbus to Atlanta. Such a road would benefit both the above mentioned cities and put new life and energy into our old country.

THE Merriwether Vindicator seems to desire to hear more "chin music" as the Columbus Enquirer calls it.

FACT AND COMMENT.

THE czar should send for the Creedmoor teams.

EARL RUSSELL, the great whig leader, is eighty-five.

BRET HARTE is said to write slowly and laboriously.

THREE THOUSAND fresh Spanish troops have arrived in Cuba.

THE Keely motor stock is original. It is never quoted.—N. O. Picayune.

THE hop yield this year in the state of New York is the largest on record, and the quality is excellent.

THEY say that Mr. James C. Duff, of the Broadway theater, New York, is the youngest manager in America.

COL. BOB INGERSOLL offers to bet the editor of the New York Observer $1,000 that neither Paine nor Voltaire recanted their infidelity on their death-beds.

THE cotton seed oil trade has increased greatly of late years. The article is largely shipped to Europe, whence it is reshipped to this country in the guise of "pure olive oil."

ANN ELIZA YOUNG is negotiating with a New York publisher to secure the early publication of her book on Mormonism. It promises to contain some startling revelations

THE New York Sun, commenting upon the recent bankers' convention, says: The contradictory notions were almost as numerous as they would have been if the convention had been one of grangers.

FOR the half-year twenty-nine mines in Arizona, Nevada and California yielded $22,582,000. Of this amount the California and Consolidated Virginia mines yielded $14,780,700

MR. MONCURE D. CONWAY has been making observations in France and thinks MacMahon contemplates a "coup d'etat." He says he means to be dictator or emperor, and his reliance is on the priests and Catholics.

THE New York Times seems to have altogether abandoned its campaign theory of the rapid destruction of southern negroes by midnight murder and now holds that it is their "extravagant, vicious and dissolute habits which are rapidly undermining their existence as a race."

A DRAMA from Wilkie Collins' "Dead Secret" has been brought out at the Lyceum theater, in London. According to the London Times, the only redeeming feature of the production is the opportunity it affords Miss Bateman for emotional [illegible] The artist threw great force and real [illegible]ver into many of her scenes.

MR. JOHN I. RAYMOND'S route ahead is as follow: Pittsburg, September 17; Cincinnati, 24th; Louisville, October 8; each one week; Chicago, 15; two weeks; Detroit, 29th; Toronto, November 5; Albany, 12th; Boston, 16th; one week each. Then with a combination south for four weeks, following at Philadelphia. December 31 and Park theater, New York, January 7, for a protracted season.

PARNELL, the leader of the Irish obstructionists in the English parliament, is said to be a gentlemen of ancient family and a man of good manners and education. Mr. Biggar, his principal coadjutor, is a tradesmen of boorish manners and small knowledge. Dr. Butt, the former leader of the Home-rule party, owes his downfall to the fact that he denounces the policy of obstruction and voted with the government against the obstructionists.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, with the British rifle team, visited Sharp's rifle works, at Bridgewater, Conn., on Saturday. Sergt. Gilder, in testing a new Sharpe's breech loading rifle, made sixteen consecutive bull's eyes at 1,000 yards. The question naturally arises whether the defeat of the British team should not be attributed to the inferiority of the English rifles.

THE Pittsburg, Pa., Post says that under the adjusting plan of ascertaining losses by the riots, similar to that of insurance companies, it is believed the final awards will not vary much from these figures: Railroad company, $1,500,000; freight destroyed, $1,000,000; elevator, $150 000; Keystone Hotel company, $100,000; Pullman Car company, $80,000; private individuals $100,000; total, $2,930,000

AUSTRALIA is about to ship fresh meats to England. A wealthy firm in Sydney have invented an apparatus for reducing the temperature of the meat-room on board of vessels which are to convey the meats to their destination. Each vessel is to be furnished with four evaporating pans two large and two small, and other apparatus for manufacturing the cooling liquid, and 14,000 feet of iron piping, through which it flows. The ingredients used in the process and the method of using them are kept secret.

EVEN previous to the announcement of the late M. Thiers' presidential candidacy, the name of M. Grevy was mentioned as likely to prove acceptable to the republican party and the nation. It is stated that Thiers was selected mainly because it was felt that while he lived he would never support any other but himself, and his support was necessary to the republican party. The present candidature of M. Grevy is therefore not the result of a hasty selection to fill the gap, but he brings with him strength and influence.

IT is hardly more than fifteen years since the first eucalyptus trees were introduced into Algeria, yet their growth has been extraordinarily rapid, and some remarkable examples are given in the report of the action of the eucalyptus in improving the sanitary condition of unhealthy districts. A company owning rich mines in a locality so unhealthy that human beings could not live there, planted more than 100 000 eucalyptus trees from 1868 to 1870, and now their workmen are able to live the year 'round on the scene of their labor.

GARIBALDI has advised the demolition of the famous old Castle St. Angelo, which commands the bridge of the same over the Tiber at Rome. It was formerly used as a papal fortress, but since 1870 the secular authorities have held it with only a corporal's guard for firing off the traditional midday gun.

SOMEBODY in Virginia has discovered a cave in which there is a lake, half a mile long by two hundred yards in width, and of immeasurable depth, of pure coal oil. It is represented to be located very near a summer resort, where the advancing season has greatly reduced the number of guests. This may explain the alleged discovery.

FOURTEEN of the princes of the royal houses of Europe who have made morganatic marriages belong to the reigning houses of Austria and Germany, and in four cases their wives were actresses. The English law does not recognize such marriages on the part of members of the royal family. Thus the children of the queen's uncle, the Duke of Sussex, by his first wife did not even enjoy the rank of an ordinary duke's children, but the queen created the duke's second wife Duchess of Inverness. This was "a sop," in return for which the duke assented to the prince consort's taking precedence of him The Duke of Cambridge, the queen's first cousin, married many years ago an actress, Miss Fairbrother, who resides in a house in Mayfair, within easy reach of the residence of his royal highness They have several children who bear the name of Fitz George, of whom one or two are officers in the army.

GEN. GRANT, traveling in Scotland the other day, met on the platform at the railway station at Nairn, an American lady, Mrs Donald M'Kay, whose husband, a Scotchman, is in business in Nairn. During the war Gen Grant and his staff had their headquarters at Mrs M'Kay's father's house, at Culpepper, Va., and Gen Grant remembered his host's daughter at once. During the short time the train remained at Nairn, the general continued to converse with the lady of the old days in Culpepper, and expressed his pleasure at meeting an old friend so unexpectedly.

MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT says of Edwin Forrest, that he can testify to the warm interest that Forest took in all young, earnest and hard-working actors. "When I was fulfilling an engagement in Philadelphia many years ago," says Mr Barrett, "Mr Forrest occupied a box nearly every evening during my performances, and between the acts he would send me in a few lines upon a card, of an encouraging character, or point out some error which he had detected. I was only too happy to be thus instructed, and felt deeply the compliment paid to me in this way. In all his suggestions and corrections I found him to be right. I never rebelled but once, and he kindly referred me to the authorities on the subject, when I was taught humility, and my apology and thanks covered the shame of my rebellion. He spoke invariably of his fellow actors with tenderness, and when he had been deceived or his confidence had been abused he silently passed the offender by. In respect, I presume, his conduct had undergone a change from his earlier habit; success had made him egotistical, certainly, and this egotism showed itself sometimes in a humorous way, sometimes in a serious way."

For the Constitution.

WELCOME TO HAYES.

"He serves his party best who serves his country best."

I.

Not as a Soldier, on whose brow
Are laurels bravely won;
Not as a Party Leader now,
Nor as Ohio's son;
No! not for such, nowever great,
Our hearts go out in glee,
But, Friend of Peace and Foe of Hate,
As *such* we welcome thee!

II.

As shines the rainbow in the sky,
When storm-clouds pass away,
The harbinger, sent from on high,
Of bright and calmer day—
So, at thy bidding, o'er the storm
Of Party's angry strife,
Sweet Peace appeared, in angel form,
To give new light and life.

III.

And now a re-united Land—
A Union happy, free—
Lifts up its voice, in chorus grand,
To praise and honor thee!
The valiant South joins in the song,
And scatters o'er thy way
The fairest flowers that bloom along
Her sunny walks to-day.

IV.

Then welcome to *our* President,
The good, the brave, and true,
Whose policy of peace has blent
In love the Grey and Blue!—
Who knows no narrow section's line,
But rules a Union grand,
Whose stars in equal glory shine,
To light up all the land!

F. MCNERHANY.

ATLANTA, GA., September 21, 1877.

A Town Burned

NEW YORK, September 20.—Panama advices report the burning of the town of Conejo on the 17th of August.

—The air of perfection, cleanliness and home-like comfort which is so apparent at the American House, Boston, is one of the characteristic features of that well regulated establishment. To those disposed to economise this popular Hotel offers an opportunity seldom found at so thoroughly a first-class house, having reduced its to $3 00 and $3 50 per day.

AGRICULTURAL.

MALCOLM JOHNSTON, EDITOR.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—1. Address all communications for this department to Malcolm Johnston, Esq., Atlanta, Ga

2. Write on one side of a sheet only.

3. Always give true name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.

WE have received a sample of Minnesota wheat of the present years crop. It is the variety from which the patent flour is made. The grains are exceedingly small, hard and flinty but plump. It weighs 62½ pounds to the bushel, and the crop from which this came, yielded 28 3 5 bushels per acre.

HINTS ON SOWING WHEAT.

Country Gentleman

A very important point in sowing or drilling winter grain is to cover the seed as little as possible, to insure sprouting. The old fashioned idea that deep covering will prevent the plant from being thrown out by winter's frost, is or ought to be exploded. The frost always penetrates much deeper than the roots. We cannot prevent the soil from being alternately lifted and dropped as it expands or contracts. All we can do is to get the roots in the best position to withstand injury, and this is done by having them spread horizontally not very far below the surface. A tap root on the wheat plant in the fall is worse than useless. It is sure to be snapped by the lifting up of the soil, and with it all the fibrous roots below. If we can spread the roots from the crown on either side, the plant and earth will be raised together with little injury to the roots. This is the reason why we want a compact seed-bed for wheat. It forces the growth of roots laterally instead of down wards. With a good growth of top falling over these lateral roots, the wheat plant is as well prepared for winter as is possible. The usual fault in drilling is in getting the seed too deep. On soft, mucky soil this is almost invariable, as the drill wheels sink below the surface and increase the depth at which the tubes deposit the seed. Using the roller once or twice, if necessary, to compact the soil, will remove this difficulty.

COAL ASHES IN THE GARDEN.

It has been long known that coal ashes have the effect of mellowing the soil, particularly clay. A rigid clay may thus be greatly improved in its texture. It has been held that the fertilizing properties of coal ashes are small; repeated analyses have shown this. Yet, used as they have been here in gardens, without other manure, the effect has been such as to lead irresistibly to the conclusion that they develop in some way a considerable amount of fertility. All cannot be accounted for by the mechanical improvement, as in cases where this is not lacking the effect is still present, and apparently undiminished, if not sometimes increased—in this case acting seemingly as wood ashes do, requiring other (organic) fertility to aid, if full results would be obtained.

I was surprised, early in the season, on seeing unusually thrifty tomatoes and beans, to learn that the only manure used was coal ashes, scattered in the garden to get them out of the way. This was practiced for several years and no manure other than this had been used. I was shown another garden today which was treated exactly the same way, the only dressing being coal ashes. Here the growth seemed all that it could be. I was shown a potato grown here that weighed one pound eleven ounces and a half. It was the early Vermont, a variety not noted, I believe, for its large specimens. But they were all large, averaging from half a pound to a pound; no small ones among them, and many exceeding a pound. They were planted fifteen inches apart in the rows, a small potato dropped in each hill. The owner of this garden lays the success to the coal ashes, and says there can hardly be any mistake about it. This the opinion of others also. My own experience is conformatory. But the effect I find is not immediate. It is more tardy than with wood ashes, whose potash and soda act promptly.

I would advise by all means that coal ashes, instead of being thrown away, be used in our gardens, removing the coarser parts; also, on potato ground, always mixing well with the soil, and as early as the ground will admit, and to be repeated yearly, giving thus time for effect upon the soil. I find the best success where the ashes have been applied for several years. The second year is sure to tell, even where thrown upon the ground and left to lie there undisturbed, as I have abundant evidence. But the place for full action is in the soil.

I should have stated that in the second garden mentioned, where the ashes were omitted, as was the case with a small space, there was a uniform lack in the growth, both in the size of the vines and the tubers. About a quarter of the soil of this garden was composed of ashes. In places where the proportion of ashes was greatest the largest tubers raised. There is no doubt of the general benefit of coal ashes in a garden, and their decided effect upon the tomato and potato family. They doubtless effect more or less favorably all plants, in the improved texture of the soil, which most of our old cultivated fields need. Add to this their known manurial properties which science has pointed out, little though they be, and there is no reason why coal ashes should not be used on our land, to say nothing of what may seem an occult influence when they are put in union with the fertility of the soil, resulting thus, as appears to me, in an increased growth. I have faith in the discarded coal ashes, and I am using them to advantage.—F. G., in the Country Gentleman.

GROUND PEA HAY.

Remarks of Mr John R Gatewood Before the Sumter County Agricultural Society at the September Meeting.

Several of my friends request me to add to my remarks on the oat my experience last year with ground-pea hay. I know of no forage so cheap and valuable—its expense considered—and certainly after this summer of drought, it behooves us to save all the forage we can for winter. Before frost last year, I, with a fine long-tooth rake and two of my hands with a pitchfork each, (the former implement by odds the better for the purpose) went over, in a half day, about two and a half acres of ground-peas. Each taking a row, we lifted the vines from the ground and placed them, inverted, on the middle row to dry. After three days I hauled up nine large wagon loads, using fodder frames. For want of storage room I left a part of the vines in the field and threw out one load on the ground for the mules and cattle to eat at their pleasure. I made three floors of pine poles in a cabin 18x20 feet and filled between the floors, even up into the angle of the roof, with this forage, and also fitted another shed room to a crib. In lifting the vines from the ground at least two-thirds of the peas cling, and most of them remain so until removed to the feed trough.

Seed can be gathered from them on rainy days under cover, but I prefer gathering them from the rows after a rain, when they are clean and plentiful on the top of the ground. I commenced feeding this forage right away—say the last of October and continued until April 1—occasionally to milch cows, but constantly to eleven mules. The cows relished them, but the mules devoured them greedily, and would every time leave the corn as soon as the pea vines were put in their through. Noticing this, I gradually reduced my corn feed down to one-third, increasing the pea vines in proportion, and the mules improved and were kept in as fine work order as if fed on full allowance of corn. This feeding accounts for several fact, in part, at least, which I mention, not boastingly, but to induce others to try my plan as to oats and ground peas. I have 15,000 pounds of old fodder to sell, enough oats to last my place twelve months, and if the drought should cut me off without an ear of corn, I have enough of last year's crop to do me until another crop comes to my relief.

Goldsmith Maid.

The Kentucky Live Stock Record says: As this remarkable mare trots on the Agricultural and Mechanical Association fair gronnds, on Monday, September 10th, it may not be amiss to give our readers a little sketch of her. Goldsmith Maid is a blood bay, 15¼ hands high, foaled the spring of 1857, by Alexander's Abdallah, dam by Abdallah. She was bred by John B Decker, Orange county, N. Y., and kept upon his farm, without grain or handling, until the winter of 1865 In February of that year Mr. Decker sold her to his son, John B. Decker, jr., for $250, who, on his way home with her to another part of the county, sold her to Wm. Tompkins, Hampton, Orange county N. Y., for $360 After her purchase, Mr. Tompkins drove her in harness occasionally, and she proved restive and nervous, so much so that on the 26th of March, of the same year, Mr. Thompson sold her to Mr. Alden Goldsmith for $650.

Mr. Goldsmith took her in hand and commenced breaking and training her for the trotting turf. Her high-strung nature would not brook the whip, but Mr. Goldsmith subdued her high temper and nervousness by kindness. In August, 1865, she made her first appearance in public, and won a premium at the Orange county horse association fair, in three straight heats, in 2:39, 2:37, 2:36.

Mr. Goldsmith trotted her in races in 1866 and 1867, and in November, 1868, sold her to Messrs. B. Jackson and Budd Doble for $20,000. She has since passed into the hands of Henry N. Smith, Fashion stud farm, Trenton, N. J., but has remained under charge of her accomplished driver, Budd Doble Up to the 1st of January, 1867, she had trotted in 132 races, won 92, lost 40 and won some $232 800. Many of these trots lost were against time, in which she was handsomely paid for trotting. She stands queen of the trotting turf, has the best time (2:14) on record, made at Mystic Park, Boston, Mass., September 2, 1874, and the fastest three consecutive heats—2:16, 2:15¼, 2:15—made at Buffalo, N. Y., August 3, 1876. As she is now over twenty years old, age has begun to leave its marks in a shrunken back, etc. We do not expect to see her beat her mile time, 2:14, but the public will have an opportunity of seeing her beautifully cut head and fiery eye and wonderful style of going that have carried her so often to victory.

MAC'S MANIFESTO.

Paris Opinions on the Peroration of the President.

LONDON, September 20.—The Standard's correspondent at Paris reports that President MacMahon's manifesto created an immense sensation. The Bonapartists and clericals applaud it as a declaration of no surrender.

The Temps, which so far is the most outspoken of republican papers, declares the manifesto unprecedented.

The Times' Paris correspondent says the people look upon President MacMahon's manifesto as only an electoral artifice designed to frighten timid electors into supporting official candidates and to encourage functionaries to exert pressure.

DISPUTING THE MARSHAL.

The Radicals Issue a Counter Manifesto.

PARIS, September 21.—An address to the nation by a number of Parisians and provincial candidates for the chamber of deputies, representatives of all shades of republicanism, is published. It replies point to point to President MacMahon's manifesto. The following is the concluding passage: "Your duty will increase with the audacity of those who presume to impose themselves on France. You cannot become the instruments of clericalism. The republic must have republican functionaries, and the country expects order, peace and stability, through the republic."

AT QUARANTINE.

Troublesome Delays at Cadiz

WASHINGTON, September 20.—The United States consul at Cadiz informs the state department that United States vessels have lately been required to quarantine from three to seven days on account of their former voyage having been from the ports of Cuba or the Gulf of Mexico, causing delay and expense which the consul suggest can be avoided, if the captains of vessels will apply to the Spanish consul for a certificate stating that the vessel on her arrival at her home port from Cuba or the Gulf of Mexico underwent formalities of quarantine.

Two Steamers Destroyed.

ST. LOUIS, September 20.—The steamer Grand Republic, the largest and finest on western waters, took fire at 12 o'clock last night, and was burned nearly to the water's edge. The flames communicated to the steamer Carondalet lying along side, and all her upper works were destroyed. Her hull is of iron and will be saved, but the machinery will no doubt be badly damaged. Both boats were lying up at the foot of Esperance street, about two and a half miles from the centre of the city.

ST. LOUIS, September 20.—The steamer Grand Republic was burned to waters edge and sunk before morning. It is doubtful whether her machinery will be of any value. She is owned by Capt. Thorwegan; value $150,000, and insured for $50,000, in about twenty-five offices. The Carondelet, probably at total loss, was owned by Capt. Hicks and associates; value $40,000, insured for $25,000.

The Grand Odds.

BALTIMORE, September 20.—In the grand lodge the special order, being the amendment to change the name of the grand lodge from grand lodge of the United States to the supreme lodge I. O. O. F., was taken up. The yeas and nays were called and the amendment lost—yeas 74, nays 71. It was considered inexpedient and impracticable, on account of the laws of the Spanish government in relation to secret societies, to take any steps toward granting a charter for the lodge in Havana, Cuba.

Cancelled.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—John E. Williams, president of the Metropolitan bank, is deceased.

—Practical housewives should subscribe to "Andrews' Bazor." Besides being a fashion paper, its columns are devoted to household hints that make that department of the paper alone worth the small subscription charged. Madame de Courcil, author of articles on the *cuisine*, contributes to this department of the paper. Send ten cents to W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati, for specimen copy.

THE TWO PREMIERS.

Speculations Concerning the Meeting of Bismarck and Andrassy.

THE SALZBURG CONFERENCE

LONDON, September 20. A Vienna correspondent of the Times' whose information on diplomatic matters is conspicuously accurate and thorough, makes the following comment on the conference at Salzburg, between Bismarck and Andrassy: Its importance ought not to be underrated, not only as regards Germany and Austria, but touching the eastern question itself.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE

about the existence or non-existence of which there has been so much talk, has indeed become an awful anachronism since Russia stepped out of it, and took her own line, but it must not be forgotten it had another perhaps deeper meaning, and as regards that, happily, not only for parties concerned, but for Europe at large, it still exists, and may be hoped will be strengthened anew by the Salzburg interview, except for the apparatus of permanent mediation constantly at work since the Berlin meeting in 1876, which laid the foundation of the triple alliance, to smooth down the differences which exist between the interests of Austria and Russia, requiring the solution of the eastern question, probably by this time, instead of a local struggle, Europe would have found itself in the midst of an European war

BERLIN, September 20.—The meeting of Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy at Salzburg is to be regarded as a sequel of the recent interview between the Austrian and German emperors, and as merely strengthening the views therein exchanged between the two sovereigns regarding the continuance of an understanding between their imperial courts, upon the means of averting European complications. This result is secured without formal treaty stipulations, inasmuch as it represents the combined personal agreement existing between the three emperors.

LONDON, September 20.—The foregoing, which is a semi-official communique, is identical in meaning with the comments of the London Times' Vienna correspondent, as contained above the London dispatch.

A Russian official dispatch dated Garny Studen, September 19, says: Yesterday affairs were quiet everywhere. The blockade and bombardment of Plevna continue.

ARMENIAN NEWS.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 20.—The Golos publishes a telegram from Igdyr, Asia Minor, which shows that the Turks on the 18th instant were cannonading Gen. Terzukassoff there.

LONDON, September 20.—The Standard's Bucharest correspondent says that the Roumanians, in their abortive attack on the redoubt before Plevna on Tuesday last, lost 300 killed and wounded.

A telegram to the Daily News, dated Adrianople, Wednesday, states that strong hopes of a speedy victory in Schipka pass are stil entertained there. The Turks, by a constant fire night and day, prevent the repair of the Russian works. The Russians are withdrawing a part of their force.

OPPOSED TO PEACE.

A Times correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs that Russian officials of high rank here have declared that although opposed to the war in the first place, yet now they would not listen to suggestions for peace.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A Belgrade dispatch to the Times says that the news of the repeated Russian disasters has created great uneasiness here, especially as everything was prepared for crossing the Danube at Gladova by the Russians, and their reception in Negatin and Tunak villages.

It is announced that the cabinet have agreed to postpone entering on the action, and the troops who were marching to the frontiers have been recalled in the towns not so near the border, in order to give no umbrage to the porte.

THE CYCLONE.

The Course of the Equinoctial Gale.

WASHINGTON, September 20.—The signal officer reports: The cyclone yesterday, in the east gulf states, has remained nearly stationary, but is diminishing in intensity, with the barometer rising at the centre of the depression; high winds and heavy rains have attended the storm. The indications are not threatening for to-day, however. Caution signals continue at Mobile, St Marks, Jacksonville, Savannah, Key West, Charleston, Wilmington, Smithville, Tybee Island, Cape Lookout, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Cape May, and Norfolk.

NEW ORLEANS, September 20.—The Price Current estimates the damages to the rice crop from the cyclone on the lower coast at 30 per cent.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, September 20.—The following is the estimated damage by the late cyclone around Galveston: Government works in Bolivar channel, including a portion of the fleet, $75,000; Galveston, Houston and Henderson railroad, loss of track and Bay bridge, $20,000; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad, loss of track and bridge, $20,000: cotton presses, $18,500; incomplete buildings in the city, $2,500; bath houses on the beach, $3,500; twenty small saloons capsized, loss, $5,000; private buildings and property, $10,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The cyclone that since Sunday has been so severe in the Gulf states, has moved to the eastward, and is now in southern Georgia and northern Florida. The barometer has risen to the center of depression and the storm has diminished very much in severity. It can no longer be considered dangerous. It is attended by northeast winds and rain in the south Atlantic and east Gulf states.

The Raising of the Warrior.

MONTGOMERY, September 20.—Warrior river has risen 60 feet and is still rising rapidly. The entire river country is submerged. The loss of crops is calamitous. The Alabama is rising slowly at this point. The rain has beaten out an immense quantity of cotton. It has been raining since Tuesday.

Death of Senator Bogy.

ST. LOUIS, September 20. United States Senator Louis V. Bogy died at 11 o'clock this morning. He had been afflicted with malarial fever several months, and lately an abscess of the liver was discovered, which hastened, perhaps, his death.

A Cincinnati Fire.

CINCINNATI, September 20.—Last night the third floor of the Whitstone linseed oil factory, on Eggleston avenue, on which rested about 15,000 bushels flax seed, gave way, carrying all the floors below to the cellar, at the same time forcing out the south wall. The loss exceeds $20 000.

—Babies are *the* institution and should be guarded from attacks of Colic, Flatulence, etc., by Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents per bottle

Of superior ENGLISH manufacture and justly celebrated for Elasticity, Durability and Evenness of Point. In 15 Numbers.

THE SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS.

Varieties suited to every style of writing. For sale by the Trade generally. A Sample Card, containing one each of the Fifteen Numbers, by mail, on receipt of 25 cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO, 138 and 140 Grand St., New York.

19 june8..d26t sat only

Hymeneal.

JONES—RICHARDSON—Married, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Prof. J. A. Richardson, of whose family both parties were members, Mr. Wiley Bartee Jones and Miss George Thomas Richardson, by A T. Spalding, D.D., at 8¼ p. m., on the 20th instant—all of this city. 412

New Advertisements.

G. W. ADAIR Auctioneer.

Executor's Sale.

B THROWER'S ESTATE.

BY authority of the Will of B. Thrower, deceased, I will sell on the 2d day of October next, at the City Hall, commencing at 11 o'clock, a. m., the following described property, as per plats:

1 One lot 48x150 feet, with 10 feet alley, on south side of Fair street, upon which there is a new nice four room cottage, with green blinds, good water, garden, etc. A real nice place No. 299 in Third Ward, close to schools and churches.

2. One lot 50x100 feet, south side of Fair street, between Washington and Crew, opposite Judge Hillyer's new residence, and upon which is a four room House No. 155 Rents at $12 month.

3. One lot, 100x100 feet, corner Strong and D'Alvigny streets, with a three room house; also, adjoining this, a lot, 100x100 feet, with a two-room house, corner of Strong and Emma streets both places inclosed. Good gardens, and near Rolling Mill

4. One lot, 5 x100 feet, with three room house, very near last two mentioned lots, and very close to Rolling Mill.

5 One lot, 100x100 feet, fronting on and south of Mayson and Turner's Ferry road, about 100 yards west of Western and Atlantic Railroad at Bellwood. This is a corner lot, and has upon it a three room house, Lot inclosed, with good garden and well.

The above is all good property, and commends itself to Working Men, who want convenient and small houses and lots. The lot on Fair street, near Judge Hillyer's, is a fancy lot, and should be examined carefully by those who are seeking central property. Sale for benefit of heirs. Titles indisputable. Procure Plats and examine the property before sale day

Terms—half cash: balance. three and six months, with 10 per cent. interest.

T. L. THROWER, J. K. THROWER, Executors.

403 sed22..dlt sep22, 23, 26, 30, oct2

The Great Reputation

Which Vegetine has attained in all parts of the country as a

Great and Good Medicine,

and the large number of testimonials which are constantly being received from persons who have been cured by its use, are conclusive proof of its great value. It is recommended by physicians and apothecaries as a Blood-Purifier and Health-Restorer it has no equal.

Vegetine is not prepared for a fancy drink made from poor liquors, which debilitates the system and tends to destroy health instead of restoring it.

Are not the many testimonials given for the different complaints satisfactory to any reasonable persons suffering from disease that they can be cured? Read the different testimonials given, and no one can doubt. In many of these cases the persons say that their pain and suffering can not be expressed, as in cases Scrofula, where, apparently, the whole body was one mass of corruption. If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid It can be truly called the *Great Blood Purifier*. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the Vegetine will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body. The conviction is, in the public mind as well as in the medical profession, that the remedies supplied by the *Vegetable Kingdom* are more safe, more successful in the cure of disease than mineral medicines Vegetine is composed of roots, barks and herbs. It is pleasant to take and is perfectly safe to give an infant. Do you need it? Do not hesitate to try it. You will never regret it.

VEGETINE CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

CHARLESTOWN.

H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that for Scrofula or Canker or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
19 Russell street.

VEGETINE WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefitted by its use. I procured the article, and after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours,
U. L. PETTENGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
No. 10 State street, Boston.

VEGETINE All Have Obtained Relief.

SOUTH BERWICK, ME., Jan. 17, 1872.

H R STEVENS, ESQ

DEAR SIR—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced using the Vegetine, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking Vegetine, and all have obtained relief.

Yours truly,
THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co's Mills.

VEGETINE.

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

353 sep22 d2w sat & wed 2dorsthp n r m;

For Sale.

I HAVE a number of nice houses for sale, varying in value from $8 0 00 to $5000 00. The parties will meet the hard pan demand. That Capital question will be settled Atlanta. Call and see me. I mean trade.

403 sep22..d1t G. W. ADAIR.

Houses Wanted.

I HAVE daily applications for $15 to $20 nice Cottage Residences, convenient to business. I have but few on my list, and constant applications. Owners of property who want me to COLLECT rents will please call at my office.

404 sep22..d1t G. W. ADAIR.

$25 00 Reward.

STOLEN from the residence of the undersigned on the night of the 19th instant, medium size horse Mule, 12 years old, light bay, the letter W branded on left shoulder, two small white spots just above the root of the tail, shod in front when stolen, shoes nearly worn out, hold his head a little to one side when eating corn. I will pay the above reward for the thief and Mule or fifteen dollars for the Mule delivered to me at my residence in Fayette county, Georgia, five miles west of Fayetteville. The Mule's tracks leading towards Atlanta, Ga This September 21st, 1877. JORDAN ARNOLD.

4 7 sep22...d3t&w1t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted the estate of W. C. Parker, late of Fulton county, are requested to make immediate payment and all persons holding demands against said W. C. Parker, deceased, are notified to present the same to me at this place, as prescribed by law Fayetteville, Fayette county, Georgia, September 21, 1877.

J. H. MURPHEY, Executor on the estate of W. C. Parker, deceased.

406 sep22 ..w3w

Protect your cash receipts from THIEVES by using

MILES' ALARM TILL CO.'S

Patent Safety Money Drawer.

SOLD AT

FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSES,

311 Broadway, New York.

2 Milk St., Boston,

And by leading Hardware Dealers.

285 sep15...d1aw3w sat

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The recent rains have been widespread, but they will have little influence on the crops.

—A Jones county man, after congratulating himself that he had escaped the "epidemic," discovered that it wasn't a new disease after all.

—The corn crop in Pulaski and Dooly counties is very good. The cotton crop is not so good.

—Mr. William Wade, a popular and substantial citizen of Cochran, is dead.

—The gin-house of Mr. J. P. Kinchen, of Pulaski county, was destroyed by fire recently. The fire broke out while the gin was running.

—The Hawkinsville Dispatch says that Mr. James Barnes, of Irwin county, recently drew two thousand five hundred pine boards out of one tree. The boards were three feet in length, very straight, and of usual width. There is in Irwin a vast supply of the finest pine timber in the United States, but there is no transportation for it to market.

—Albany has discovered that beer is a better tonic than whisky.

—Cotton buyers are flocking to Albany.

—Dr. J. G. Thomas, the president of the state board of health, and one of the best physicians in the country, has just returned to Savannah.

—Albany boasts of being the best cotton market in southwest Georgia—and she is hard to beat.

—A good many marriages are taking place in Pulaski county.

—Mr. Stephen Woodward, of Dooly county, is said to have the finest crop of rice grown in that section. He will make nearly seventy-five bushels to the acre.

—The Thomasville fair promises to be a big one.

—A colored shooting scrape occurred near Marietta the other day. The coroner was not called in.

—The Elberton Gazette says that a homestead case was before the superior court last week on an appeal from the county court. The question involved was the serving of written notice on creditors as required by law, the plaintiffs, Blackwell & Co., claiming that they were creditors of J. S. Snelling, the applicant for homestead, and claiming failure to serve such written notice. His honor Judge Pottle threw out an intimation that failure to serve notice on one of the creditors invalidated the homestead judgment. The question of fact as to the service was decided by the jury in favor of the plaintiffs, and the court ordered the levy to proceed. The question next to arise will be whether the defendant, Snelling, can again apply for the homestead exemption.

—In making some extracts from our exchanges recently, we made a mistake in crediting to the Albany News an extract that was from some other paper.

—The postmaster at Smithville has been arrested for using cancelled stamps.

—A live negro baby was found in a "clay root" near Dawson, the other day. It was rescued and restored to its inhuman mother.

—Calhoun county is coming to the front with sensations. A party of mounted men went to the deputy sheriff the other night and demanded the keys of the jail. He closed the door, escaped from the rear of the [house] and aroused several citizens, but [when] he returned the marauders [had] gone.

—The superior court of Elbert county sentenced a large array of criminals last week.

—Mr. Robert Fleming, of Ireland, died in Hawkinsville recently. So far as is known, he had no relations in America.

—The telegraph office at Sandersville is to be closed.

—The hog cholera is prevailing at Davisboro.

—The health of Hon. J. N. Gilmore, of Sandersville, has materially improved. He has been seriously ill of erysipelas.

—Jasper county is having plantation barbecues.

—Newton county is characterized by her big turnips.

—Walton has a colored brass band.

—Henry county News: On last Friday morning a Mr. Youngblood, living about three miles from Fayetteville, in Fayette county, committed suicide by hanging himself. His financial affairs were in a seriously complicated state it is said, and had been for some months previous, which caused him much anxiety. For several days before his death he appeared to be greatly troubled—more so than usual—and there is no doubt but that he was driven to the desperate deed by pecuniary embarrassments. He was very deliberate about the whole affair, it seems. He first procured a rope and went out to the fence which surrounds the house. Mounting this he fastened one end of the rope to the projecting limb of a tree that stood near, made a noose about his neck with the other end, and then swung off. He had been hanging some time when discovered. He leaves a wife and several children.

—Reliable help for weak and nervous sufferers. Chronic, painful, an prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC COMPANY, Cin[cinnati, Ohio].

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,

No. 11 N. Pryor Street,

OFFER to the Trade a stock of every description of goods in their line of business, which unusually

LARGE

and well selected. We are prepared to meet the prices of any reliable Jobbers in any market, and request a trial from those who do not already buy of us.

1 car load Blue Stone,
1 " " Epsom Salts,
1 " " Copperas,
50 bbls West's Ext a Kerosene Oil,
50 cases Pratt's Astral Oil,
1000 gallons Linseed Oil,
25 tons White Lead

We are first hands on these and all goods that we keep. Dealers cannot do better than send us their orders.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
202 sep16..d3m Wholesale Druggists.

Skating Rink.

New Skating RINK, Grant's Building

UNDER

Young Men's Library.

WILL be open every afternoon at 3 o'clock, and every evening at 7½ o'clock. Admission for Ladies, Free. Dominick Mauro's Italian Band will be in attendance Tuesday and Friday nights. Dancing after skating is over.

JNO. J. BREWER,
Proprietor and General Superintendent.
376 sep19..d1m top 2d col 3d pg

Amusements.

THE RACES

First Day---Tuesday, October 16, 1877.
TROTTING RACE.
Mile Heats 3 in 5 for Stallions that have made the season in Georgia.
Purse $200..............$150 to first; $50 to second

Second Day---Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1877.
RUNNING RACE.
One and one half mile dash.
Purse [2]00..............$150 to first; $50 to second
TROTTING RACE.
For horses that have never beaten 2:40. Mile heats
Purse $200..............$150 to first; $50 to second

Third Day---Thursday, October 18, 1877.
RUNNING RACE.
Mile heats 3 in 5; for all ages.
Purse $500..............$400 to first; $100 to second
TROTTING RACE.
For horses that have never beaten 2:25. Mile heats
Purse $200..............$150 to first, $50 to second.

Fourth Day---Friday, October 19, 1877.
RUNNING RACE.
Mile Heats.
Purse $200..............$150 to first, $50 to second.
TROTTING RACE.
Free for all. Mile heats 3 in 5.
Purse $500..............$400 to first; $100 to second

Fifth Day---Saturday, October 20, 1877.
PLANTATION MULE RACE.
Entrance fee $5. Single dash of one mile. Negro riders without saddles.
Purse $100.

Entrance on all purses 5 per cent. Not less than three to enter and two to start. No walk over entitles horse to money. Entries for each race close at 7 p. m., the evening previous.

All races to be conducted under the rules of the Kentucky Association of Lexington.

It is the desire of the management that all entries be made at as early a period as practicable.

CITIZENS' PURSE COMMITTEE.

J. W. ENGLISH, R. J. LOWRY,
PAUL JONES, W. C. MORRILL,
ED. MERCER, JOHN SILVEY,
AARON HAAS, J. C. RANSOM, Sec'ty
297 sep16..dtd

Dr. Tutt's Pills.

DR TUTT'S PILLS

Meet the wants of those who need a safe and reliable medicine. The immense demand which has so rapidly followed their introduction is evidence that they do supply this want, and proves them to be

THE MOST POPULAR PILL

ever furnished the American people. The highest medical authorities concede their superiority over all others, because they possess alterative, tonic, and healing properties contained in no other medicine. Being strongly Anti-Bilious, they expel all humors, correct a vitiated state of the system, and, being purely vegetable, they do not, like other pills, leave the stomach and bowels in a worse condition than they found them, but, on the contrary, impart a healthy tone and vigor before unknown.

OUR WORDS INDORSED

Dr. C. L. MITCHELL, Ft. Meade, Fla., says: . . . "*I know the superiority of your pills, and want to see them used instead of the worthless compounds sold in this country.*" . . .

Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky., says: . . . "*Tutt's pills are worth their weight in gold.*" . . .

Had Sick Headache & Piles 30 Years.
. . . "*I am well. Gaining strength and flesh every day.*" . . . R. S. Austin, Springfield, Mass.

He Defies Chills and Fever.
. . . "*With Tutt's pills, we defy chills. Illinois owes you a debt of gratitude.*" . . .
F. R. Ripley, Chicago, Ill.

Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE

Gray hair is changed to a glossy black by single application of this dye. It is easily applied, acts like magic, and is as harmless as spring water. Never disappoints. Sold by druggists. Price $1.00. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

Railroad Schedules.

Central & Southwestern RAILROADS

SAVANNAH, GA., March 8, 1877.

ON and after Sunday, March 11, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 15 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic railroad for all points North and West.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	10 0 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 45 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	9 15 a m

Making connections at Augusta for the North and East, and at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	6 00 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	2 16 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 20 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 49 p m
Arrives at Albany	2 10 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 33 a m
Arrives at Columbus	1 13 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula and Albany daily making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic, and Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line at Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroads; at Columbus with Western and Mobile Railroad. Extension leaves Mondays on Blakely and Friday.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	1 40 p
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	10 00 a m
Leaves Eufaula	8 05 p m
Arrives at Macon frm Eufaula & Albany	4 10 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 19 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	3 11 p m
Leaves at Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	6 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Making connection at Savannah with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

WILLIAM ROGERS,
General Supt. Central Railroad, Savannah.
W. J. RAOUL,
Supt. Southwestern Railroad, [Macon].

For Sale or Exchange.

OFFICE OF KENNESAW MILLS CO.,
MARIETTA, GA., September 2, 1877.

WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR Atlanta Property, a

FINE WATER POWER.

Situated on Roswell Road, six miles from Marietta. It is the site on which Oakley Cotton Mills were built and burned down.

The property consists of two hundred acres good farming land, a good Rock Foundation for a Factory or Mill, a Saw Mill, Splendid Dam, and eight good Framed double Houses for Operatives.

Apply to M. G. Whitlock, at Kennesaw Mills Depot, or J. R. Winters, Marietta, Ga.

WINTERS & WHITLOCK
390 sep21...d1w

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS, Pres. of the Original American Tea Co 43 Vesey St. N.Y. P.O. Box 1287

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1000

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall St., New York, make desirable investments in stock which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of three per cent. Explanatory circulars and weekly reports sent
oct21—deodly

Dry Goods, Etc

M. C. & J. F KISER & CO,

JOBBERS OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS,

SHOES,

HATS,

—AND—

NOTIONS,

COR. PRYOR AND WALL STS.,

OPPOSITE THE KIMBALL HOUSE,

ATLANTA, GA.

M. C. KISER, J. F. KISER, W. S. EVERETT.
76 sep2..tf

Relief for the Afflicted.

DR. RICE,

37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. **SYPHILIS** positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system; Gonorrhea, **GLEET**, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia (or Rupture), Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

PRIVATE COUNSELOR

Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.
223 aug25 d&wly

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggists has the ingredients.

Address Dr. JAQUES & CO, Cincinnati, Ohio.
dec5,1876—d&wly

Ayer's Ague Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY RELIEF OF

Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, etc., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh or miasmatic poisons.

Has been widely used during the last twenty five years, and in the treatment of these distressing diseases, and with such unvarying success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. The shakes or chills, once broken by it, do not return until the disease is contracted again. This has made it an accepted remedy, and trusted specific, for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South.

Ayer's Ague Cure eradicates the noxious poison from the system, and leaves the patient as well as before the attack. It thoroughly expels the disease, so that no Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dysentery or Debility follows the cure. Indeed, where disorders of the Liver and Bowels have occurred from Miasmatic Poison it removes the cause of them and they disappear. Not only is it an effectual cure, but, if taken occasionally by patients exposed to malaria, it will expel the poison and protect them from attack. Travelers and temporary residents in Fever and Ague localities are thus enabled to defy the disease. The General Debility which is so apt to ensue from continued exposure to Malaria and Miasm, has no speedier remedy.

For Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.
244 aug17..d&taw2m & w2m

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Victims of youthful imprudence, who have tried in vain every known remedy, will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. Any druggists has the ingredients. Address **DAVIDSON & CO., 86 Nassau St., N. Y.** oct20—deod&wly

SUFFERERS from **LOST MANHOOD, SYPHILIS**, or any disease caused by indiscretion, why have given up all hope after trying in vain all the **so-called** remedies, will find the only sure relief by calling at, or sending stamp for free, confidential, and beneficial advise to the old **Western Medical Institute, 127 Sycamore St, Cincinnati.** Write or call and examine in Museum of Life Size Models of **cases cured**, and you will be convinced it is the only Institute that **has** and **can** can successfully treat these ailments **No charge** to respectable person for treatment till cured.
485 apr28...d1y&24days

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE REMOVED. **Happy Relief** to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. **Manhood Restored.** Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address **HOWARD ASSOCIATION**, 419 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.
834 may15..d1yr

Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life restores manhood and the vigor of youth to the most shattered constitution in 4 weeks, from whatever cause arising. Failure impossible. Beware of advertisers who offer so-called Free Prescriptions that are useless, and finally prove ruinously expensive. Whatever has merit must cost a fair price. **$3** per case. Sent by express anywhere. Sole Agent, Dr. JOS. JACQUES, 7 University Place, New York. Druggists supplied.
61 aug5,1877...d1y

A PHYSIOLOGICAL
View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.
434 aug26 d&wly

CONSUMERS OF LARD!

Beware of Lard adulterated with **water**, which you can tell by its spitting and sputtering in the frying pan. It is a **fraud** and you are wasting your money in buying it. The old brand of

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO. ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO,

is known to be **reliable**, and by calling **always** at your Retail Grocers for

"Fairbank's Lard,"

you will always get a first class article, **entirely** free from water. After reading this, take some of the Lard you are **now** using, put it in a **hot frying pan** and if it **spits** and sputters take it back to your retail grocer and tell him **YOU DON'T WANT WATERED LARD,** and that hereafter you **must** have the **genuine** article,

'FAIRBANK'S LARD."

218 june 13 d4m wed&sat

Military Clothing

ESTABLISHED 1824.

The oldest Military Clothing House in the United States. Long and favorably known in the Southern trade.

JACOB REED'S SONS
301, 303 and 305 S. SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Military Companies, Bands and Colleges uniformed at the shortest notice. Satisfaction guaranteed in Cut, Style and Trimming. Prices reasonable.

Lithographs and directions for measurement, with samples of goods, &c., furnished on application.
460 july27 deod3m

GUARANTEED SPECULATION.

$400 invested by us in **60** days **Straddles** have made **$1,750**. **$100** have paid **$1,700** in **30** days. We Guarantee all **60** day **Straddles**; Money refunded if no profit is made. References given. Correspondence solicited.

W. F. HUBBELL & CO.
MEMBERS NEW YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE,
P. O. Box 2613. **46 Broad St., N. Y.**
25 sep2...d&w2m

Wholesale Grocers.

P. & G. T. Dodd & Co.

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

No. 32

Cor. Alabama & Pryor Sts.,

ATLANTA, GA.

Having determined to increase our already [large] and long established business the

COMING SEASON.

we beg to call the attention of Merchants throughout this, and adjacent States, to our large and carefully selected stock of

Groceries & Provisions,

which we are prepared to sell as low with as liberal accommodations as can be found in this, or any

Southern Market.

We offer as a guarantee our twenty-five years experience in the Grocery business in this city, and hope by

Fair Dealing

promptness in all matters pertaining to business, to merit the increased patronage which we ask at your hands.

Below we beg to call your attention to a partial list of goods which we keep constantly, and for which we can fill all orders

Promptly & Satisfactorily.

We make a specialty of COFFEES, and buy altogether from Importers, carry a large stock and guarantee prices with any Jobbers in the South.

COFFEES—Rio and Java, all grades,
SUGARS—All grades Refined to New Orleans.
SYRUPS—N. O. and all grades of Refined.
MOLASSES—Hhds, Tierces and Bbls.
FLOUR—All grades in Sacks and Barrels.
PEARL GRITS.
HOMINY.
SALT—Liverpool and Virginia.
BULK MEATS.
HAMS—Choice brands canvassed and uncanvassed.
LARD—Choice Leaf, in Tierces, Cans and Buckets.
MACKEREL—In Bbls.; Hlf Bbls. and Kits.
SOAPS—All grades and qualities from the most popular manufactories in the U. S.
TOBACCO—Chewing and Smoking, all grades.
SNUFF—Lorillard's in Jars and Packages.
RICE.
CANDLES.
CANDIES.
STARCH.
SODA—Kegs and Boxes.
POTASH.
BAKING POWDERS.
LYE.
BLUE STONE.
COPPERAS.
TEAS—Imperial, Oolong and Hyson.
PEPPER.
GINGER.
SPICES.
INDIGO.
NUTMEGS.
RAISINS.
NUTS—ALL KINDS.
OYSTERS.
CRACKERS.
CHEESE—FACTORY AND CREAM.
CANNED MEATS—Comprising Pigs tongue. Pigs feet, Ox tongue, and Turkey and tongue.
LOBSTERS.
SALMON.
SARDINES.
PICKLES—Gals., ½ Gal. and Qurts.
CONDENSED MILK.
GREEN CORN.
GREEN PEAS.
GREEN PEACHES.
GREEN PINE APPLE.
BUCKETS All kinds.
TUBS.
BROOMS.
MATCHES.
BLACKING AND BRUSHES.
WRAPPER PAPER AND PAPER BAGS, all sizes.
ROPE AND TWINE.
POWDER.
SHOT.
LEAD.
CAPS.
NAILS.
&c., &c., &c., &c.
14 sep1...df

Stoves, Hardware &C.

JOHN J. SEAY,

Manufacturer of and Exclusively Wholesale Dealer in

Stoves, Grates, Hollow-Ware, English Pots, Wagon Boxes, Andirons, etc., etc., etc.

A SPECIALTY MADE of LIGHT CASTINGS on ORDERS

The regular run of Light Castings is FOUR TONS PER DAY, and consequently all orders can be promptly filled.

DEALERS will take notice that I have sold out my retail business, and my UNDIVIDED ATTENTION will now be paid to the manufacture and Wholesale Trade. I can duplicate orders on the best Foundries in the country. Send for Price List.

JOHN J. SEAY,
Rome, Ga.

Office at Foundry, corner Franklin St and Rome Railroad 179 aug12,1877..dly

Iron Works.

WINSHIP IRON WORKS

SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, SHAFTING, PULLEYS & COTTON GINS & PRESSES FOR STEAM, HAND, OR HORSE POWER. SORGHUM MILLS ETC. ETC. SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO WINSHIP & BRO. ATLANTA, GA.

471 june28..dly

Cotton Factors.

CELEBRATED E. CARVER COTTON GIN.

W. H. HOWARD & SONS,

COTTON FACTORS, AUGUSTA, GA.

WE offer to the planters of Middle Georgia the above justly celebrated Cotton Gin, many of which are now in use in this section, and we can safely say have given entire satisfaction. **Horse Power Gins, 10 in. Saws, $3 50 Saw. Water and Steam Gins, 121 saws, $4 00 Saw.** We can also furnish from our stock in store any part of the above Gins to parties desiring to repair those now in their possession. Ample time to test Gins before paying for them.
57 jly5..d&w til dec 1st

Business Directory.

DR. JAS. ALLEN LINK,
Dentist,
63 WHITEHALL, corner of Hunter street. Residence 43 Cooper street.
439 july24, 1877..d6m

D. SMITH
Dentist.
Office 66 and Residence 173 Whitehall Street
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
nov28,1876—d1y

Lawyers.

ANDREW BATES,
Attorney at Law
GRANT'S NEW BUILDING,
40 Marietta Street,
ATLANTA..........GEORGIA
71 apr8 1877 d6m

ASA M. JACKSON. L. W. THOMAS
JACKSON & THOMAS,
Attorneys at Law
ATHENS, GEORGIA.
718 may9 1877..d1y

J. B. REDWINE,
Attorney at Law
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
OFFICE, No. 14½ Whitehall street, James Bank Block, room 6. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Special references: Hon. John H. James, Atlanta; General Alfred Austell. 369 june26...dtf

GEO F. WOOTEN,
Attorney at Law
AND
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
I MAKE all kinds of collecting a SPECIALTY, and have in my employ efficient subordinates whose single duty is to assist in finding delinquent debtors, and by continued "dunning" making them pay. No charge for services attaches to any claim unless a collection is made. Office: In Railroad Block, (up-stairs) opposite National Hotel. 00 apr8,1877...d1y

R. A. MASSEY,
Attorney at Law
DOUGLASVILLE, GEORGIA.
WILL practice in the counties of Douglas Campbell, Carroll, Cobb and Paulding, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. jan30,1877–d12m

B. L. BERNER. C. A. TURNER
BERNER & TURNER,
Attorneys at Law
FORSYTH, GEORGIA,
WILL practice in all the Courts, and give special attention to the collection of claims. Refer to Wm. H. Head, Banker, Forsyth, Ga. Dumas & Allen, Cotton Factors, Forsyth, Ga.
feb1,1877—d1y

LEONARD PHINIZY,
Attorney at Law
S. E. Corner Broad and McIntosh streets,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA
References by permission—J. M. Bradstreet Son & Co., Augusta, Ga.; Wm. T. Wheless, President Commercial Bank, Augusta, Ga.; Alfred Baker, President National Exchange Bank, Augusta, Ga; Hon. John P. King, President Georgia R. R. & Bk'g Co., Augusta, Ga.; John B. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga.; Y. L. G. Harris President Southern Mutual Ins Co., Athens, Ga. Claims collected in any part of the State.
feb26,1877—d1y

H. W. BALDWIN,
Attorney at Law
MADISON, GEORGIA.
REFERENCES—Dr. Jno. B. Minor, Prof. Law Univ. Va.; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Judge Augustus Reese, Judge Geo. T. Bartlett, Col. Geo. W. Adair. june9—dtf

LUTHER J. GLENN. HOWELL C. GLENN
L. J. GLENN & SON,
Attorneys at Law
HAVE removed their office to the rooms formerly occupied by Gartrell & Wright, in the Muhlinbrink Building, corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets. dec31-dtf

O. A. LOCHRANE,
Attorney at Law
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

$5 Reward.

IN accordance with resolution City Council of Atlanta, I, N. L. Angier, Mayor of Atlanta, do hereby offer a reward of Five Dollars for the apprehension, with evidence to convict, of each and every person who may be guilty of the offence of mutilating, defacing or removing the "Street Directory Boards." Issued under my hand and official signature, this the 6th day of September, 1877. N. L. ANGIER,
151sep7...d1e'y2w2m Mayor

USE
HOWARD HYDRAULIC CEMENT

FOR

Building Purposes,

SUCH AS

Bridges Foundations, Cisterns, Vaults, &c

USED IN

Bridges and Culverts on Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

Send for circular.
Address G. H. WARING,
547 may1 d6m [Kingston].

FOR RENT,
GULF HOUSE
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
OPPOSITE Passenger Depot. Furnished or unfurnished. Possession given as soon as desired. Healthy winter resort. Respectfully,
152 sep7..d1m G. W. PARNELL.

Educational.

Patapsco Female Institute.

TERMS, $300 PER YEAR.

Address Mrs. R. H. ARCHER, Principal,
276 july15- d3m Ellicott City, Maryland.

Georgia Female College,
MADISON, GEORGIA.
THE FALL TERM of this popular institution begins on Monday, September 17th, 1877, with a full corps of competent and experienced teachers. Board, fuel and lights, per session, $75 00. Music, Painting and Languages extra. No charge for Calisthenics. For full particulars address MRS. GEO. Y. BROWNE, Principal.
49 aug4 d2m

Wesleyan Female College,
MACON, GEORGIA.
THE FORTIETH ANNUAL SESSION.
WILL BEGIN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1877.
The advantages in the Literary, Musical and Art Departments are unsurpassed.
In point of health Macon is the second of all cities in the United States, containing as many as ten thousand inhabitants.
The price of Board and Regular Tuition for half the annual session is $125 00 to $140 00, which must be paid in advance.
There is an extra charge for Music, Drawing, Painting and French.
For Catalogue apply to
Rev. W. C. BASS, D. D., President, or
Rev. C. W. SMITH, D. D., Secretary.
267 july14...dtoct1

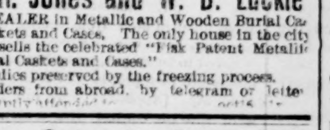
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
LAW DEPARTMENT.
J. B. Minor, LL.D. Prof Com and Stat. Law; S. O. Southall, LL.D., Prof. Equity and Law-Merchant, Internal Law, etc. Sessions begins Oct. 1, and continues *nine months*. Instruction by text books and lectures combined, illustrated by Moot-Court exercises. For catalogue, apply (P. O. University of Va.) to
JAMES F. HARRISON, M. D.,
August 16, 1877. Chairman of the Faculty
560 aug23..d2taw6w

University of Georgia

THE 77th Annual Session of this institution will begin on the 3d of October, 1877. Scholarships in the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts are granted to as many students, residents of the State, as there are members of the General Assembly. In addition, 50 Beneficiaries are appointed in the Academic Department. Every branch of Liberal and Practical Education is taught. The Annual Session of Medical Department at Augusta, will begin on the first Monday in November. For Circulars apply to the Dean of the Faculty at Augusta, Ga. Board at $12 50 a month. For Catalogues and further particulars, address
WM. HENRY WADDELL.
Secretary of the Faculty, Athens, Ga.
338 aug21 d1aw&w1m

Undertakers.

FRANK X. BLILEY,
City Funeral Undertaker,
AND
Agent for the Egyptian Balm.
I HAVE the largest stock of Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets in the State. My stock of Wooden Coffins and Caskets is full and complete and I can sell them cheaper than any other house in the city. Come and examine before you buy elsewhere. Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.
Office and Warerooms No. 26 West Alabama, between Broad and Forsyth streets, Atlanta, Ga.
230 sep11...dtf FRANK X. BLILEY.



C. H. SWIFT, Ag't
FOR
O. H. Jones and W. D. Luckie
DEALER in Metallic and Wooden Burial Caskets and Cases. The only house in the city that sells the celebrated "Fisk Patent Metallic Burial Caskets and Cases."
Bodies preserved by the freezing process.
Orders from abroad, by telegram or letter promptly attended to.

The Georgia State Fair
Will be held in ATLANTA, beginning
Monday, October 15th, 1877
AND CONTINUING ONE WEEK
LARGE and Liberal Premiums for Stock, Manufactures, Machinery, Agricultural Implements, Fancy Work of Ladies, Fine Arts and Farm Products are offered.
Premium Lists and other information can be obtained by application to
MALCOLM JOHNSTON, Secretary,
297 aug18..dtiloct15 Atlanta, Ga.

To the Public.
ATLANTA, GA., August 28, 1877.
HAVING engaged in the Cotton Commission business with the best facilities for storing and handling Cotton, we would respectfully solicit your patronage, and promise to give our strict personal attention to each and every consignment.
From long experience in the Cotton business we are satisfied that we can give satisfaction and we assure our patrons that no pains shall be spared to further their interest.
Liberal advances made on Cotton in store
Our commission for selling will be 50 cents per bale. J. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
No. 16 Loyd street,
519 aug29..d1m North Markham House.

Cotton Buyers.

MILLER & BROTHER, Cotton Brokers AND Commission Merchants,

111 BAY STREET, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

Charges for Selling Cotton only 50 cents per Bale; Weighing, 10 cents per Bale. No charge for Drayage, Storage, or other charges when sale can be made from Railroad Yards or Presses.

Firm offers made on any lots of Cotton at any time.

517 aug29..d2m top 8th&9th col 3d p

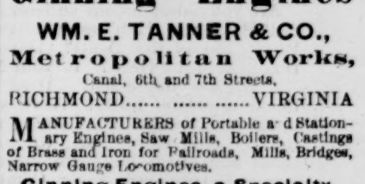
W. DANIEL,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL & ROWLAND,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
278 aug17..dtf

CHAS. F. STUBBS,
(Successor to Groover, Stubbs & Co.)
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
General Commission Merchant
AGENTS FOR THE
QUITMAN FACTORY YARNS.
94 BAY STREET,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
BAGGING, TIES, ROPE and other supplies furnished. Also, liberal cash advances made on consignments for sale or shipment to Liverpool or Northern ports.
Mr. A. A. WINN, Cashier and Correspondent of the late firm of Groover, Stubbs & Co., has an interest in the business. 131 sep6..dtf

Horseshoes Nails Etc.

SHOENBERGER & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
JUNIATA

HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
Cut Nails & Spikes, HORSE SHOE BAR AND SHEET IRON.
Goods warranted equal to any in the market. Send for circular in regard to "PICKED NAILS," Corner 15th and Etna Streets.
oct27—1y PITTSBURGH, PA.



Ginning Engines
WM. E. TANNER & CO.,
Metropolitan Works,
Canal, 6th and 7th Streets,
RICHMOND..............VIRGINIA
MANUFACTURERS of Portable and Stationary Engines, Saw Mills, Boilers, Castings of Brass and Iron for Railroads, Mills, Bridges, Narrow Gauge Locomotives.
Ginning Engines a Specialty.
SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS for Ginning Houses.
Keep your money in the South, other things being equal.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue—FREE.
454 july26..d&w3m

Charlotte Hotel,
TRYON STREET,
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.
TERMS—$2 00 and $1 50 per day, according to location Room. Single Meals 50 Cents. This Hotel is situated in the heart of the city, convenient to the Railroad Depots and principal business houses. J. RILEY DAVIDSON,
164 sep8..dtf Proprietor.

CARD.
Pure Select Seed Wheat
1,000 Bushels White Pennsylvania Stem. 1,000 do. Boughton.
1,000 bushels Walker & Gennes ei Amber.
1,000 bushels Mediterranean
Put up in two bushel seamless sacks free on board cars at $1 50. LEIPER & MENEFEE,
5 sep1..dim Murfreesboro, Tenn.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS.
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar22–dtf

W. G. ASHLEY,
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Builders' Hardware, &c., 33 Broad Street.
255 july18..dtf

THE NEW DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.
CRAIGE & CO., General Dealers,
31 Peachtree Street,
Atlanta, : : : Georgia.
The best built. The lightest running. The largest and smoothest finished Every Machine guaranteed of best quality and workmanship. Sold as low as the lowest for Cash, or by paying $10 per month
872 mar30..d1y aug31...

W. JENNINGS & CO.
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Locks, Hinges Paints, &c., 38 Decatur Street.
519 july31..d6m f o l

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cement, lime, etc—Sciple & Sons.
In Memoriam of Miss May Pinckney.
New styles boots and gaiters—Force's.
Notice—J H Murphy.
$25 Reward—Jordan Arnold.
Cahaba coal—Sciple & Sons.
Vegetine—H R Stevens
Houses wanted—G W Adair.
Executor's sale—T L & J K Thrower.
Domestic coals—Sciple & Sons.
Ladies button and lace shoes—Force's.
Houses and lots for sale G W Adair.
Wants old house moved—R P S Kimbro.
White cook wanted—9 Houston st.
Montevallo coal—Sciple & Sons.
Andrews' Bazar—W R Andrews.
American House, Boston.
Notice—R C Beavers.
Misses and children's shoes—Force's.
Partner wanted J S.
Coal—Sciple & Sons.
Governor's Guards, Attention—Jno Milledge.
Situation wanted—M F B.
Dr Bull's Baby Syrup.
Boots and shoes—G H & A W Force
Dooley's Yeast Powder.
Anthracite coal—Sciple & Sons.
Presidential Party and Dr Stainback Wilson's Turkish Baths.

Our rooms for the administration of Oxygen Gas, Compressed and Rarified Air, by means of Waldenburg apparatus, will be opened on Monday, the 10th instant, at No. 57 Marietta street, and daily thereafter from 10 a. m. to 12 m, and from 3 to 4 p. m.
W. F. WESTMORELAND, M. D.
JAS. F. ALEXANDER, M. D.
201 sep9..dtf h fir col un in'x

Use Red "C" Oil. Warranted 150 deg. fire test. Will not char the wick. Absolutely safe JNO. T. HAGAN,
378 sep16...deodtf Sole Agent.

The Cahaba, Ala., Red Ash is the cleanest coal comes to this market. To be had at Sciple & Sons', 59 Decatur street.
se. 22...d1t

Governor's Guards, Attention!

Report at your Armory in full uniform, with white pants, at 8 o'clock this morning. JNO. MILLEDGE,
414 sep22...dlt Captain.

"The Trials of a Housekeeper"
Are never experienced by those who use DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. Elegant, light, wholesome biscuits, bread, rolls and muffins every time. Try it and be convinced

Call or write and get our prices before you buy your Coal. We have all the first class Domestic Coals known to this market, and will guarantee satisfaction in every respect.
SCIPLE & SONS,
se 22..d1t 59 Decatur street.

"For Her Golden Tresses
That draped so gracefully an alabaster neck, and in waves of majesty beauty enriched her delicate form she was solely indebted to a few bottles of that delightfully fragrant hair dressing known as Newton Smith's Hair Restorative. It is not a dye; does not contain sugar of lead or any other poison: checks the hair from falling out, and gives it a thick and long growth on bald heads sep19 d1w&w1t

New Constitutions for sale at this office, in pamphlet form, at three dollars per hundred. sep20...dtf

We speak knowingly when we assert that Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is the best article of the kind sold on the American Continent. Personal trial has demonstrated this, and the article is an elegant and cleanly one, without which we think no toilet is complete. Messrs. Johnston, Holloway & Co, 602 Arch street, Philadelphia, are the agents for the article, and when our Philadelphia friends return from Cape May, they should certainly procure some of it. We know of no such article for the hair, and thus speak in such decided and emphatic terms.—*Ocean Foam, Cape May, N J.*
244 sep18...c6t&w1t

Constitutions in pamphlet form per mail at six cents. sep20...dtf

Genuine Montevallo Coal, Cahaba (Ala) Red Ash, and best Coal Creek Coal, Portland Cement, James River Cement, Louisville Cement, Plaster Paris, Land Plaster, Marble Dust, and Shelby (Ala) Lime, analysis 98 65 All by car load and less, at lower rates than can be bought. Call or write before you purchase
SCIPLE & SONS,
sep22 ..d1t 59 Decatur street.

IN enumerating the ills which flesh is heir to, such as Indigestion, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Nervous Debility, chills, Torpid Liver, &c., what a comfort to think that a relief from all of them can be obtained by using Portaline, or Tabler's Vegetable Liver Powder, which can be had of any Druggist for 50 cents. It establishes a permanently healthy action, and its operation is mild and effective. Use Portaline, or Tabler's Vegetable Liver Powder.
441 may2...deow1y&weow1y

Ask Yourself these Questions.
Are you a despondent sufferer from Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart? Have you Dizziness of the Head? Is your Nervous System depressed? Does your Blood circulate badly? Have you a Cough? Low Spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? &c., &c. All of these and much more are the direct results of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER is now acknowledged by all Druggists to be a positive cure. 2,400,000 bottles were given away in the U. S. through Druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all forms of Indigestion. Sample bottles 10 cts. Regular size 75 cts. Sold positively by all first-class Druggists in the United States.
349 apr22..deod&weow1f

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,
FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS
The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood and thus effects a cure.
SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, &C.
The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of Indigestion.
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, &C.
These Pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.
These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in
Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Sts, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all Druggists. sep1..deodlm

ON TO HAMPTON

EN[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ATING LAST NIG[illegible]

Immense Crowd at the Capitol—Speeches of Gov. Hampton and Senators Hill and Gordon—Incidents of the Governor's Stay in the City.

Governor Hampton's arrival in the city created an unusual amount of enthusiasm among all classes of our people. By the earnest solicitation of Gov. Colquitt and other friends the distinguished guest was induced to remain over in the city yesterday, and last night During the day there were many pleasant incidents of his stay which will probably not soon be forgotten. Many South Carolinians now resident in the city had known the governor

IN DAYS OF YORE

and were happy to meet him once more. Many leading citizens called upon him and were introduced. In the forenoon Senators Gordon and Hill called in a carriage at the Markham House for Governor Hampton and with him called upon Governor Colquitt at the capitol. In the afternoon Gov. Colquitt, Gen. Garlington and Capt. E. P. Howell took Gov. Hampton for a drive through the city. He expressed himself as highly pleased with the signs of progress and activity which marked the various parts of the city which he viewed.

In the afternoon handbills were circulated on the streets stating that Gov. Hampton had consented to speak at the capitol at 8 o'clock, and that he would be introduced by Senator Gordon. The announcement was hailed with pleasure, for our people were anxious to see the distinguished visitor, and to hear him speak. By seven o'clock,

AN IMMENSE CROWD

of ladies and gentlemen began to assemble in the hall of representatives, and long before eight o'clock it was so densely packed that even the halls and stairways were filled by those who could not gain a nearer admission. Nearly all the chairs were occupied by ladies, and the galleries were completely full of men, among whom were a large number of colored citizens. At precisely eight o'clock, Governor Hampton and General Gordon entered the hall amid loud cheers and proceeded to the speaker's stand. By this time the hall seemed even fuller than before, and there were probably never more people in it than at that moment. Probably three thousand people were crowded within the four walls of the large room As soon as Gov. Hampton and Senator Gordon were seated there was a renewed burst of applause and cheers which only ceased when Gen Gordon rose and introduced Gov. Hampton as follows:

GEN. GORDON'S SPEECH.

Fellow-citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen: It has rarely fallen to myself to occupy a more grateful task than the one to which I am called to night, namely: to present to my neighbors and fellow-citizens the man whom South Carolina claims and is attempting to appropriate to herself, but who, in truth, belongs to us, (applause), to Georgia and to the whole south as well as to South Carolina. To introduce Wade Hampton to a Georgia audience is like introducing Bonaparte to Frenchmen or R. E. Lee to the army of northern Virginia. (Applause.) There are those here who have followed him; who have followed him where sabres clashed (a voice, "Correct," applause and laughter.) and where danger speed on the battle's wings. And we all know him; we all honor him; we all love him. And I do not know whether it is more proper to introduce him as General, or as Governor Hampton; [Applause.] whether as the great soldier or as the pure statesman; for we stand up and pronounce him in both capacities eminently great. [Continued applause.] From 1861 to 1865 the name of Hampton, through all that bloody conflict, was the synonym of victory; and in that recent, but little less important struggle—the last political campaign—he was the man, he was the political Joshua, before whose flaming sword, the Philistines and Canaanites fled in confusion from South Carolina. [Applause.] It was our contest as well as his. We were all enlisted for Hampton's cause. It was our cause, and our cause was liberty's cause [Continued applause.] But I will not detain you any longer. I present to you the gallant soldier, the wise statesmen, the courteous gentleman, the uncompromising and unpurchasable patriot, General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina. [Loud and continued applause.]

GOV. HAMPTON'S SPEECH.

General Hampton arose, amid deafening cheers, and spoke as follows:

Ladies and gentlemen—In two of the partial remarks of my distinguished friend's, I recognize but one claim to the sympathy of the people of Georgia, and that was that the Savannah divided South Carolina from Georgia, that these are Georgians and that I am a South Carolinian. I know that they have been life-long neighbors and I know, fellow citizens, that many of you have been life-long friends; and that knowledge it was that induced me to remain to-night in your city, that I might extend to the people of Georgia my profound acknowledgment of sympathies for the aid extended to us in our last struggle. You gave more than sympathy. Wherever Georgians could extend it they did so; and I not only refer to your distinguished senator who was the advocate and friend of South Carolina during all that conflict, who lent his eloquent tongue to our aid—who went to Washington and upheld and defended our cause in our darkest trials. He had the kindness to come to South Carolina in our most bitter struggles. [Applause] And I tell you, people of Georgia, if Georgia could spare him, South Carolina would be proud to honor him, and to place him where Calhoun, and Preston and MacDuffie have been before him, in the senate of the United States. No one man in South Carolina could beat him for the senate. My friends, the sympathy which Georgians have extended towards us will never be forgotten, and will never be repaid. [Applause.] My friend has alluded to the late contest in South Carolina. I did not anticipate to-night anything of this nature. I assure you when I was captured last night, and kept over in your city, my intention was only to make a few acknowledgements, to meet a few old confederates, but I anticipated nothing of this sort. But I will take as my text what he introduced upon that subject.

You know, most of you, the reasons of that contest. You know that it was not, in the strict sense of the word, a party or political fight. We were not seeking for the offices of the state. At the last three elections the people were willing to elect honest and capable men. When six years ago the people presented as a candidate a man that came from New York, though not a native, and though a republican, they sustained him long and earnestly. But he was defeated. Two years after we made the same experiment. It mattered not that they were republicans. We wanted honest men—men who would not plunder the state. But an effort was made by the worst element of the republican party; they were successful, and the people were remanded to a darker tyranny than any nation on the face of the earth. My friends made the proposition to place me as their leader in the recent conflict. I made it always a rule, whatever might have been my own views and feelings, to stand by my friends, and to submit my judgment. I believed then that there was but one course for the people to take, and that was to put honest men to the front; to put forward men from among our own people; men who were natives; who the people believed to be honest, and to commit the question to our own people, and to the justice of the Almighty. [Applause] We did that, and we went into the contest with a majority against us. A majority, it was claimed, of thirty thousand colored voters, and in spite of every perversion of the truth, a victory was gained by the democratic party of South Carolina, without the slightest intimidation; and as honest as any contest on the face of the earth I appeared before the colored people, and I spoke to them upon the subjects which before them I told them that we were South Carolinians; I tried to convince them that their interests were identical with ours, and that if we went down, they would sink with us. The colored people sustained this movement. They gave us a hearty and warm support, and through their aid our efforts met with the most gratifying success. Well, my friends, after we had carried the elections, you remember what occurred. Finding they were defeated, the returning boards, this new device, I believe, of the devil, (laughter) undertook to throw out whole counties of South Carolina, and to declare that we had been defeated. Then it was that our people gave the most sublime illustration of their courage, their patriotism and love of justice that has ever been exhibited on the face of the earth. [Applause] They knew they had been successful, that they had perilled everything to achieve the triumph; they knew that they had gained it, but they made no efforts to resist; they determined not to resort to violence, but trusted to the peaceful agency of the law.

I want to say to you—for you are Georgians—that they would not any longer submit to the yoke, which had been placed upon them; but they determined to exhaust every possible remedy to obtain a peaceful solution of this question. [Applause]

[A voice. What do you think of the man who is to be with us to-morrow?]

Governor Hampton, resuming. I shall do myself the pleasure to speak of him, in a few moments. The people were successful. All the officers who were elected were placed in their proper positions, and from that time South Carolina has been in a peace as profound as any other state in this American union. There has been no trouble, no riots, and but one colored man has been killed by a white man since I was elected governor. [Applause.] I had declared to the colored people that they would be protected; I had declared to them that, before the law, they were the equals of every other man; and that they should be so regarded; and I now say the same to you as I have said to them and to the whole country that it was the announced intention of the democratic party, and to which they have strictly adhered. and of myself as its agent, to entirely and thoroughly remedy every abuse. [Applause.] Again, at that time, and this brings me to the subject to which the gentleman alluded, the capital of South Carolina was occupied by federal troops and negro constables. It was in this condition when I went to Washington. I went there to propose no compromise. I went there to accept none, but simply to say that the people of South Carolina had chosen their own officers; that they had a right, as well as every other state, to do it, and that they intended to place those officers in the positions to which they were elected, and if that could not be done, that they would live under a military government. The president was a republican. He was one whom we believed was not elected—a man against whom I did all I could to defeat. He proved himself to be an adherent to the constitution. He stood forward and said that he believed that it was a wrong for the civil to be subordinate to the military authority.

He gave the order that the troops should be removed from the state house, and remanded all the states to the civil government under which they had previously lived. [Applause] We recognized that he had done his duty, that he proposed to stand by the constitution, and though some of our friends say that he has only done his duty, when we look back to the last twelve years and remember how many neglected the discharge of that duty and others who were fond of doing things it was not their duty to do. We may recognize in Hayes, republican though he is, and democrat as I am, a man who, in striving to be a patriot, had risen above the trammels of party. [Applause.] I recognized that; and when I saw him going on, standing by the constitution—when I saw him taking that as a guide; when I saw him enforcing the laws and declaring that South Carolina should be placed on an equality with Ohio—his own state; that Louisiana should be the peer and equal of Massachusetts, in spite of the most tremendous opposition from men of his own party, advocating civil service reform, and carrying out the policy for twelve years advocated by the democratic party, I said I would sustain him in that policy, and as long as he continued in that path. [Applause.] And, my friends of Georgia, democrats though you are, can do it without the sacrifice of your consistency. You may recognize him as a constitutional president without sacrificing their position as democrats or republicans or anything else. I have heard him speak. He announced the firm determination not to deviate from the course which he has pursued. I have heard him speak as one brave soldier to another. I have heard him speak to confederate soldiers and tell them that they were as brave as any men who ever fought; that they had fought for their honest conviction as bravely as the soldiers of the union; that when Greek meets Greek then comes the struggle, but whoever had the most Greeks must of course prove successful. [Applause] And when I heard him say that he proposed to extend the hand of friendship to the people of your city, I, for one, took occasion to assure him that he would meet with a warm and heartfelt greeting; and I trust that when he comes among you at your own invitation, you will remember your traditionary character. I hope that you will show him, when he comes among you, that you have not forgotten what he has done for your sister states of South Carolina and Louisiana, [Continued applause,] that you will give him a cordial and hearty welcome. I know that you will Even if you differ from him, I trust that you will remember that he is President of the United States, and that he has shown himself a brave and true man. [Applause.]

I only got up to-night to make my acknowledgements for this cordial greeting. I need not tell the people of South Carolina of your good will and kindness. They know it already. But it will be gratifying to me as I return to South Carolina, to go back with the recollection of this warm and cordial greeting in my heart, and the good will and kindness which has been shown to me by the people of Atlanta. [Long and continued applause.]

As soon as the applause which greeted the close of Governor Hampton's remarks had subsided, loud calls were made for

HON. B. H HILL

Want of space, and the lateness of the hour, prevents our giving a more extended report of his speech. It was a characteristic effort, and was greeted throughout with the heartiest applause. Mr. Hill commenced by stating his reluctance in speaking. It was not his intention to make a speech, they had heard him often before upon the subjects which had been discussed during the evening, and would probably hear from him upon them again in the future; and he hoped that they would excuse him upon the present occasion. [Cries of "go on, go on!"]

I concur with all our distinguished friend has said, and I will say this much, that during the last twelve months the United States have passed through the most remarkable revolution known in the annals of our history You see the results They are marvellous. And that revolution is not the less significant, but infinitely more important in the great fact that it has been accomplished peaceably, without the unnecessary cost of one dollar to the public treasury of the country. [Applause.]

These effects have not been accomplished without a cause. Philosophers say that there is no cause without its effect, and a cause proportionate to the effect. I will say to you that the true history of this cause has never yet been entirely published to the country. The most material agency in this case is not fully known; it will reveal an exhibition of patriotism never excelled in the history of any country. I am not going into that history, however, to-night. When after the electoral commission had given its decision, the democratic members of congress assembled in caucus. I shall never forget that night It was the most trying ordeal through which we had ever passed. And then and there, in my opinion, by virtue of the resolve made by the democratic party in that caucus, the country was saved from a more terrible civil war than the country ever knew. And they did it exclusively on the highest principles of duty and patriotism. One thing I wish to say, that is this, that the real secret of this restoration lies in one fact, and is to my mind a most gratifying fact. The country has once more turned to the constitution. [Applause.] The one great evil that afflicted the country has been its departure from the constitution, and the great blessings that are now coming upon us arise from fidelity to the constitution.

It was on that memorable night that a large majority of the democratic party of the house resolved that whatever else might happen, they would discharge their duty and cleave to the constitution. [Applause.]

I will say this much of the distinguished gentleman who will arrive here to-morrow: He has not accomplished the redemption of the state of South Carolina, and the state of Louisiana, by any favor to the south, not by any principle of favor, not by the adoption of any southern policy. I don't believe the president has a southern policy. I wouldn't respect him if he did [Applause]

He has accomplished great good to these states, and he has accomplished so much for the pacification of the country by doing simply what it was his duty to do, and what his predecessors have failed to do. He has administered the constitution of the country in the spirit in which it was made. (Applause) I concur with my distinguished friend that he has done his duty with credit He has done his duty as no one else had in the terrible times past, when so many violated it; and when a man calmly and bravely resolves to do his duty faithfully he is entitled to the thanks in common of good people everywhere. (Applause.)

Fellow citizens, It is in this fact that I find great comfort for the future. Why is it that you are ready to welcome a republican president? Why is it that the people throughout the country, though democrats, are praising a republican president? Why is it that a state which polled 80,000 majority against the president tomorrow will welcome him by a majority of over 80,000 Why? Because of anything personal? Because of the party he represents? [Laughter.] No, my friends: it is because of his manhood, courage and patriotism in faithfully keeping his oath to defend the constitution. There has never been an issue in this country that could not be settled by the constitution None can arise if the people will only adhere to the true spirit and meaning of that instrument. That is your protection, your security, your glory. [Applause.] In that lies all prosperity; adherence under all circumstance to the constitution. I had been afraid that in consequence of the terrible ordeals through which we have passed our people were losing their affection for that great instrument. I am one who have admired it from my youth, and it has been to me the most entrancing of all subjects. I believe that the great constitutional system, which constitutes the American system of free government, the grandest system that the brain of man has ever devised. I am gratified with all the exhibitions I have seen north and south. These exhibitions have been warm, honest, patriotic. When I see the people of Vermont raising up, and the people of Georgia uniting with them in paying tribute to an administration which has given the highest evidence of patriotism in its strict adherence to the constitution, it gives me new hopes for the future of our country. [Applause.] I believe that the constitution is as deeply embedded in our hearts as it ever was And I wish the president to understand, as he does, that the people of the south never asked for anything but the constitution, and that he is well pleased that he means to give them the constitution. [Applause.]

Our friends would seem to think that we want something extra, something peculiar, which is not granted to them. Well, what an idea! The south never asks, the south never has asked, the south never will ask, any thing more than a just, equal administration of the constitution. [Continued applause]

Mr. Hill then proceeded to speak of the difference caused between the sections by contrary habits and customs, and illustrated the subject with a very amusing anecdote of his early marriage experience, which caused much laughter among the audience.

Mr. Hill closed after an eloquent exhortation to stand by the constitution, and to look to it in every trouble as a solution of all political difficulties and misunderstandings,

A GOOD SOCIAL TIME.

After Mr. Hill's speech Senator Gordon was loudly called for but declined to speak, stating that Gov. Hampton would then take pleasure in meeting his Georgia friends. This announcement was applauded and Governor Hampton come down among the crowd and was introduced to hundreds of our citizens. Besides these, many of his old friends and acquaintances pressed up to shake hands with him. The ovation given him by our people was truly a great one, and his coming to our city will always be remembered with pleasure and pride.

GEORGIA'S WEALTH.

Interesting Figures from the Comptroller's Office—Complete Tax Returns of the State.

By the kindness of Mr. W. L. Goldsmith, comptroller general, we are furnished with some figures which will be interesting to readers in all parts of the state. The complete tax returns of the state are herewith presented, after being most carefully compiled from the books of the receivers.

It will be seen that in the total value of taxable property in the state there has been a big shrinkage in comparison with last year's figures. This decrease is small, however, compared to that in other states. And it should be remembered that of the ten millions decrease, more than two millions come from Chatham county alone, and are attributable to the terrible ravages of yellow fever last summer. In stocks and bonds there will be found an increase of nearly a million and a half dollars. The value of live stock also shows a big increase, nearly a million of dollars.

There is in an increase of over three thousand polls, which indicates a large increase in population. The value of lands, wild, improved, country and city, has considerably decreased. In money and solvent debts a decrease of nearly four millions will be noted Besides the amounts accounted for by shrinkage in general values and the abnormal loss in Chatham county, the state has been subject to much loss by incompetency and defalcation of numerous county officers.

The following table will be of interest to all who study the financial condition of the state and watch its progress:

	1876.	1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
Polls—whites	121,151	123,915	2,764	
Polls—colored	83,356	83,900	541	
Polls—defaulters	4,422	6,851	2,428	
Lawyers	1,209	1,255	46	
Doctors	1,578	1,607	29	
Dentists	174	179	5	
Billiard tables	111	125	14	
Number of bands	98,311	107,827	9,516	
Number of acres improved land	28,737,539	28,781,390	43,851	
Value of improved land	$90,019,944	$87,182,996		$2,836,948
Number of acres of wild land	7,043,584	6,533,710		509,874
Value of wild lands	$1,835,828	$1,700,518		135,310
Total acres wild and improved land	35,921,926	35,315,100		607,826
Aggregate value of wild and improved lands	$91,855,774	$88,883,514		$2,972,258
Value of city or town property	54,186,037	51,269,736		2,916,301
Building loan association brokers		244,353	244,353	
Shares of bank—value	$6,184,558	$5,467,497		717,061
Money and solvent debts	31,105,406	27,156,216		3,949,190
Merchandise	12,042,551	11,424,590		617,961
Capital invested in shipping, etc	155,185	133,848		21,287
Stocks and bonds	4,096,210	5,550,272	$1,454,062	
Cotton manufactories	2,919,860	2,739,200		180,660
Iron works, foundries, etc	412,505	263,366		149,139
Capital invested in mining	76,151	72,516		3,635
Household and kitchen furniture	10,136,671	9,959,093		177,578
Watches, jewelry, etc		1,089,323	1,089,323	
Horses, mules, sheep, hogs, etc	21,765,885	22,736,491	970,606	
Plantation and mechanical tools	2,504,273	2,942,124	438,851	
Cotton, corn, etc., held for sale, April 1st	812,216	673,910		138,306
Value of all other property	6,860,697	4,191,443		2,669,254
Defaulters' property not doubled	739,883	861,038	121,151	
Aggregate value of all property	245,858,750	235,659,530		10,194,220
Tax on professions, billiard tables, etc	33,785	33,905	120	
Tax on polls	212,964	221,515	8,551	
Tax on property at 50c with professions, polls added	1,476,017	1,438,717		42,300
Amount of tax after deducting defaulters	1,460,293	1,400,956		59,336
Total commissions paid receivers	67,961	49,705		21,256

Col. W A Shorter.

In Thursday's issue of the Rome Courier is an announcement from Col W. A Shorter, formerly of this city, and until recently president of the Georgia department of the Grangers' Life Insurance company, to the effect that he has become associate editor of our lively North Georgia exchange. His salutatory is written in fine style, and briefly maps out a line of policy, which, if followed, will surely tell. Col. Shorter, though quite a young man is well known throughout Georgia and Alabama. As a lawyer he rose high in his profession in a very few years, and he has just signed a most responsible position to enter journalism. In this new field we predict for him a brilliant success, and trust that he may find it so agreeable to his tastes that he will long continue to grant it the best efforts of his fine talents.

THE DAY.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT AND PARTY THIS MORNING.

Programme for the Day—The Drive Around Town—The Speeches—The Receptions, Etc.

The committee of arrangements met last night at the Markham house, and, after making all the necessary arrangements, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That employers of the various young men of the military and fire companies be requested to give them a leave of absence till 12 m to-morrow; and that the business houses be requested to close, so far as practicable, until same time.

Resolved, That Colonel L P Thomas, chief of police, be requested to act as marshal of the day, with such aids as he may select.

And the following programme was agreed on.

PROGRAMME FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT TO DAY

The president and party will arrive at 7:30 this morning and proceed at once to the Markham House, where they will rest and breakfast. At 9 o'clock the president with other distinguished persons will take a ride about the city. The first carriage with President Hayes, Governor Colquitt, Senator Hill and Hon. H. K. McCay; in the second carriage, Secretary Evarts, Judge Wood, Judge Erskine, Governor Brown; third carriage, Postmaster General Key, Judge John L. Hopkins, Mayor Angier and Judge James Jackson. Other carriages will be provided for the ladies and all invited guest.

LINE OF MARCH.

Start from Markham house, down Loyd to Hunter, up Hunter to Washington, down Washington to Peters, up Peters to Whitehall, up Whitehall to Alabama, up Alabama to Broad up Broad to Marietta, out Marietta to Walton, up Walton to Peachtree, up Peachtree to Ivy down Ivy to Houston, up Houston to Pryor, down Pryor to Wall, down Wall to the Markham house, arriving there at 10 o'clock a. m., when

SPEECHES OF WELCOME

will be delivered by Mayor Angier in behalf of the city, and Governor Colquitt in behalf of the state, to be responded to by the president and those who desire to of the party.

A RECEPTION

will take place at the parlors of the Markham house, where the president and party will receive visitors from 11 to 1½ p. m.

A BANQUET

to the president and family and invited guests will be given in the dining hall of the Markham house at 3:30 p m.

AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Gov. Colquitt and Mrs. Colquitt will have a reception from 7½ to 9½ p.m., to which all the citizens are invited. O. H. JONES,
Chairman Committte of Arrangements.

The president and party will leave at 10 o'clock to-night on a special train on the Atlanta and Charlotte railroad.

RELIEF FOR FERNANDINA.

The Citizens Appeal for Aid in their Affliction.

BOARD OF HEALTH AND SANITARY COM.
FERNANDINA, FLA., Sept. 19, '77.

Editor Constitution—DEAR SIR: We will feel much obliged if you will kindly insert the enclosed "call" in your paper and request exchanges to copy.

We have had thirty-five deaths to date and every day brings new cases.

Respectfully yours,
S P. RIDDELL,
Mayor and Chairman Board of Health.

A CALL FOR FERNANDINA FLA.
BOARD OF HEALTH AND SANITARY COM.
FERNANDINA, FLA, Sept. 19th, 1877.

It is with profound gratitude that we acknowledge the receipt of many generous contributions from Savannah, Jacksonville St. Marks and other places, which donations have enabled us, thus far, to supply the wants of our poor and to alleviate the suffering of our sick; but in view of the fact that many of our citizens have left our stricken city and that, therefore, the burden of providing for the large number of poor and sick devolves upon the remaining few, and also for the reason that the medical gentlemen present announce it as their positive belief that the dreadful disease in our town will not be stayed until after frost, we reluctantly ask our fellow citizens who may read this call, to moderately aid us in our trouble.

We do not desire more than what is absolutely necessary, and in order to attain that, and nothing more, we would ask that corporations, associations and private individuals who desire to extend a helping hand, may be pleased to notify us of the amounts of money or supplies by them collected and give us the authority to draw upon them as our neccessities may require.

S. T. RIDDELL,
Mayor and Chairman Board of Health.
Attest: F. C. GROSSMAN,
Secretary Sanitary Committee.

PRESIDENT HAYES.

The Duty of Merchants and Business Men.

But one or two presidents of the United States have visited Georgia during their terms of office, and the coming to-day to Atlanta of President Hayes is a matter of no small consequence. The Atlanta battalion will, for the first time since Major Henderson assumed command, meet together. Therefore it is desirable that merchants and other employers of members of the battalion will allow them such respite from their duty as will enable them to turn out in their respective commands and thus have a military display in keeping with the reputation of the city.

ATLANTA AS THE CAPITAL.

What the DeKalb Grand Jury Says

The following is an extract from the presentment:

"While the new constitution recently framed for Georgia by Georgians is not the "ulthima thule" of all we desired, yet its defects are comparatively so minor and so far transcended by its merits that we cannot too strongly urge its adoption by our fellow-citizens, "irrespective of race or previous condition," as it would in our judgment prove a boon to all living and a rich legacy to our posterity. We would also entreat our people to be of one mind in consulting the highest interests of the state, and permanently locate their capital in the liberal and progressive city of Atlanta, wholly ignoring all the ungallant attacks upon her, and the abuse against her as unsustained by a solitary fact.

EFFICIENCY OF OFFICERS.

In taking leave of his honor, Judge Hillyer, we tender him our sincere thanks for the able and dignified manner in which he has discharged the office, and his kindness to this body. We extend to our solicitor general, B. H. Hill, jr., our thanks for his courtesy and council to this body, and bear willing testimony to his proficiency and ability.

A Suggestion.

An intelligent gentleman and a careful thinker after reading Judge Wright's letter on the tramps, suggests the following:

"Judge Wright, of Rome, Ga, has added a new question, and answer to the catechisms: Who was Jesus Christ? Answer. He was a divine man, whom the bond holders, money changers, Pharisees, of his age, mistook for a tramp, because he had no where to lay his head. This is good Jesus is the friend of the poor, and the majority of his people in all times have been like him—pilgrims and strangers—tramps."

We have all grades and styles of BOOTS and SHOES, and will not be undersold for QUALITY of GOODS. G H. & A. W. FORCE,
413 sep22..dtf 5th c 33 Whitehall St.

Genuine Montevallo, Cahaba, Ala, Red Ash, and best Coal Creek Coal. Sciple & Sons, 59 Decatur St. sep22..d1t

Misses' and Children's SHOES for Dress, School, and home wear, light and heavy soles, at Force's 413 sep22..dtf 5th col

Genuine Montevallo Coal at Sciple & Sons'. se. 22..d1t

Ladies' Button, Side and Front Lace Shoes, just opened at Force's.
413 sep22...dtf 5th col

Free burning Anthracite Coal at Sciple & Sons. sep22...d1t

Gent's and Boy's fall and winter Boots and Gaiters, new styles, at Force's.
413 sep22..dtf 5th col

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

LIST OF CIRCUITS.

Southern Circuit	4	Coweta Circuit	10
Oconee Circuit	6	Rome Circuit	21
Albany Circuit	21	Cherokee Circuit	9
Southwestern Circuit	36	Augusta Circuit	12
Pataula Circuit	13	Middle Circuit	5
ChattahoocheeCirc'it	23	Ocmulgee Circuit	16
Macon Circuit	21	Eastern Circuit	26
Flint Circuit	28	Brunswick Circuit	1

ATLANTA, GA., September 21, 1877

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

No. 4. Argument concluded.

BRUNSWICK CIRCUIT.

No. 11. Mayor, etc, of Brunswick vs. Dare, et al. Mandamus, from Glynn. Argued. R. K. Hines, Mershon & Smith, for plaintiff in error Goodyear & Harris, contra.

OCONEE CIRCUIT.

Nos. 1 & 3. Dismissed for want of prosecution No. 5. Clements vs. Collins. Warranty, from Dooly. S Hall & Son, W. J. Brown, J L Toole, for plaintiff in error. C. C. Duncan, D. A. Vason, R. N. Ely, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Ely, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M to-morrow.

DeKalb Superior Court.

JUDGE GEORGE HILLYER PRESIDING.

DeKalb superior court met to-day and disposed of the following cases:

At the suggestion of the solicitor general, verdicts of not guilty were recorded in each case.

State vs. E. P. Sandford, changing handmarks.

State vs. Lee Smith, colored, perjury.

State vs. Bob Jones, colored, misdemeanor.

State vs. Henry Oliver and Tomas Sellers, affray.

The grand jury, after making their presentments, were dismissed for the term The affairs of the county were represented as in a very prosperous condition.

The new constitution was strongly recommended, and Atlanta warmly endorsed as the capital.

Thanks were also tendered to Judge Hillyer for his uniform kindness and dignified and impartial conduct, and to Solicitor General Hill, for his efficient performance of his duties as solicitor.

The court will meet this morning and resume the civil docket. The criminal docket will not be taken up again until next week.

United States Circuit Court.

JUDGE W. B. WOODS AND JUDGE JOHN ERSKINE PRESIDING.

The following was the business of this court yesterday.

The court spent the whole day in the trial of the case of Schevenel, assignee of E S. England & Co., vs B. B. Williams, trover. Hopkins & Glenn for plaintiff, Whitson G. Johnson and Henry Hillyer for defendants. The jury retired about 5 o'clock and returned a verdict for the defendant B. B Williams, a few minutes later, Court then adjourned to Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Recorder's Court.

Recorder Milledge had a very interesting court yesterday morning, at which a number of cases were disposed of and considerable entertainment afforded a large number of spectators.

Station House Report.

There were no state arrests yesterday. Only three city cases were made by the police force. The day was one of very unusual quiet. The best of order prevailed everywhere in the corporate limits.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. E. C. Thomas is now with Capt Keely, where he will be pleased to meet all of his friends.

—Gov. Hampton favors Dr. W. D. R. Thompson.

—Gov. Wade Hampton called on Gov. Colquitt at the executive office yesterday. He received many calls while there. He was shown through the agricultural and geological department, and was very much pleased, and considerably surprised at the exhibition of the resources of our state.

—Dr. H. H. Carlton, from Athens, is in the city on business.

—Col. James W. Ockington, from Hawkinsville, is in the city attending the supreme court.

—The largest crowd ever assembled in the house of representative greeted Governor Wade Hampton last night. The gallery and hall was crowded and jammed.

—Governor Hampton's secretary is a handsome young fellow of twenty-five.

—Judge D. A. Pope, of Albany, is in the city

—Hon. C. B. Wooten, of Macon, is at the Markham House.

—Hon. W. E Smith, member of congress from the second district, is in the city. He is for Atlanta as the capital.

—Hon. James H. Blount, member of congress from the sixth district, is at the Markham.

—Senators Hill and Gordon yesterday, called for Governor Hampton and rode with him to the capital, where they met Gov. Colquitt and enjoyed a pleasant social reunion.

—Miss Jessie Nebhut, one of Madison's fairest daughters, was in Atlanta yesterday.

FACT AND RUMOR.

—The city will be full of strangers to day, attracted here by the president.

—"Baby" opened the dramatic season for us nicely. Next.

—The temperature has left off much of the chilliness of two days ago and we can now realize that we are in September.

—The oyster season has fully opened.

—DeKalb superior court is having an interesting term. Judge John Hall will be there to preside week after next.

—The race track at Oglethorpe park is almost complete and will be as smooth as a floor,

—The recorder's court seems to be an unfailing attraction. There is a large crowd at every session.

—New cotton is coming in very fast most of it being brought by the West Point road.

—An Atlanta switch engineer travels a hundred miles a day.

—Bridges Smith has received a beautiful and appropriete emblem from the S. P C. A.

—Yesterday in the United States circuit court, in the case of Schevenel, assignee, vs B B Williams, able arguments were made for the plaintiff by Colonel Tom Glenn, and for the defendant by Whitson Johnson, Esq, and Henry Hillyer, Esq. The jury found for the defendant.

—The United States courts adjourned to Monday in honor of the coming of the president and allowed a holiday to all jurymen and officers of the court,

—The Dime club is preparing for a big meeting next week.

—Complaints are frequently made concerning the dirty condition of the side walks on some of our most fashionable streets.

—The military will be out in force this morning to welcome the president and party.

—The sun peeped out at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a dreary absence of three days.

—The Irving club had a very fine meeting last night. The young ladies and gentlemen composing this excellent club are justly proud of its success. It has a future.

—The presidential party would be delighted with a visit to Dr. Stainback Wilson's famous Turkish bath rooms, opposite Markham house, especially the arrangements for ladies.

—Some of the village editors get so excited on the capital question that when the lightning thoughts begin to run from the brainpan it comes out in weird and wild sentences, which, for sustained thought, organized conception and magical concentration, has no equal, perhaps, in the Irish or Roman languages, and just as hard to understand.

A Serious Accident.

A few days ago a boy about twelve years of age was playing with some cartridges and struck the percussion and it exploded, putting out one eye. He was brought yesterday from Thomaston, where the accident occurred, to Major Slaton's to be attended by Dr. Calhoun. He will loose the sight of the eye entirely.

WM. A. HAYGOOD,

38 and 42 Marietta Street,
ATLANTA, GA.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS MATTINGS,
CURTAINS, WALL PAPER,
—AND—
General Interior Decorations.

Mr. E. S. LATHROP, late of Lathrop & Co., Savannah, Ga, will be pleased to meet his friends at my store, any time.
Mr. CHAS. G ECKFORD and Mr J. E. FRIZZELL will be ready to give their friends a hearty welcome and show them a handsome stock.
389 sep21..d1y lo n

WEATHER REPORT, SEPT. 21, 1877.

REPORTED BY R. J REDDING.
FOR THE DEPARTMENT AGRICULTURE.

BAROMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.
28.857	28.869	28.883	28.871

THERMOMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	MAX'M	MIN'M
64°	74°	69°	69°	74°	63°

Maximum heat of the direct rays of the sun .... 112°
Radiation from the earth during preceding night..........

HYGROMETER.

Per cent of moisture in the air				Evaporation.	Rainfall.
7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN	INCHES	INCHES.
88	62	65	72		

ANEMOMETER.

7 A.M—Wind from the.......... North-East
2 P.M—Wind from the.......... North-East
9 P.M—Wind from the.......... North-East

APPEARANCE OF THE SKY

7 P.M.......... Cloudy
2 A.M.......... Cloudy
9 P.M.......... Cloudy

PROBABILITIES.
(By Telegraph.)

Indications for Saturday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, stationary and higher pressure, winds mostly from the northeast, warmer, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Sept. 21, 1877.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—
Buying..........102 | Selling..........103
EXCHANGE—
Buying at..........par | Selling..........¼ prem

BONDS—

Georgia 6s	99@101	Atlanta City 8s	95@100
Georgia 7s	108@109	Atlanta 10s	110@113
Georgia 7s gold	108@109	Augusta City 7s	85@90
Georgia 8s	110@115	Savannah City	30@50
Atlanta Water	85@90	Macon City	78@80
Atlanta City 7s	85@90	Ga. R. R. 7s	104@107
Western R R of Ala. 1st m'tge	97@100	Ga. R. R. 6s	99@101
Western R R of Ala. 2d m'tge, endorsed by Ga & Cent RR	97@100	A.&W.P.R.R.	110@112
		Central R.R. 7s	98@100
		So. West RR 7s	98@100
		M.&W. RR 7s	98@100
Mont & W P RR 1st mortgage	98@100	W & A R R Lessees, 10 per ct income bonds	95@100

STOCKS—

Georgia R.R.	70@73	SouthWes R R	75@78
Central R.R.	46@50	Atlanta Str'tRR	85@90
A.& W.P.R.R.	95@98		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, September 21 Noon—Stocks weak Money 5. Gold 103⅛. Exchange—long $4 83½; short $4 87. State Bonds steady. Governments weak.

NEW YORK, September 21.—*Evening.*—Money closed at 4. Sterling dull and steady at 3½ Gold dull at 103⅛ Governments quiet; new fives 7⅛. State Bonds dull.

Stocks closed weak, as follows:

N. Y. Central	101⅞	Pittsburg	82
Erie	9⅝	Chicago & N. W.	35⅜
Lake Shore	64	Preferred	63
Illinois Central	63¼	Rock Island	101⅝

Sub-treasury balances:
Gold..........$94,0?6,7?7 Currency..........$44,866,262
Sub-treasury payments:
Interest..........$43,?00 Bonds..........$106,000
Customs receipts to-day $345,000.

COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Sept 21, 1877.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton steady at 10.

RECEIPTS TO-DAY

By wagon	63
Air-Line Railroad	00
Georgia Railroad	28
Central Railroad	17
Western and Atlantic Railroad	00
West Point Railroad	100
Total	208
Receipts previously	679
Total	887
Stock on hand September 1, 1877	223
Grand total	1,110

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	179
Shipments previously	351
Total	530
Stock on hand	580

BY TELEGRAPH

LIVERPOOL September 21.—*Noon*—Cotton steady: middling uplands 6 5-16; middling Orleans 6 7-16; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 21,000; no American; futures sellers at 1-32 decline; middling uplands nothing below low middlings September and October delivery 6 7 32. October and November delivery 6¼; November and December delivery 6¼; December and January delivery 6¼@6 9 32; January and February delivery 6¼; new crop shipped in January and February per sail 6 5 16; sales of the week 94,000; speculation and export 17,000; stock 690,000; American 05,000; receipts 23,000; American 2,000; actual export 5,000; afloat 96,000; American 16,000; sales of American 43,000.

LIVERPOOL, September 21 1:00 P. M.—Middling uplands nothing below low middlings, February and March delivery 6¼.

LIVERPOOL, September 21 2:30 P M—Middling uplands new crop shipped in December and January per sail 6 9-32@6 5-16.

LIVERPOOL, September 21—5:00 P.M.—Futures closed firm.

NEW YORK, September 21.—*Evening*—Cotton dull: middling uplands 11 5-16; Orleans 11 7-16; sales 1,143 bales; futures easier, as follows:
Sept mber.. 11 24@11.27 November.11.04@11 06
October..........11.16@11 19 December 11.05@11 07

NEW YORK, September 21.—*Evening*—Cotton easier; middling uplands 11 5 16; Orleans 11 7-16; sales 91 bales; net receipts of the week 90 bales; gross 8,586; exports to Great Britain 1,149; France 91 sales 7,887; net receipts to-day none; gross 1,461; futures closed easy; sales 37,000 bales, as follows:

September	11.20	January	11.07
October	10.89@10.90	February	11.21@11 23
November	10.96@10 97	March	11.34@11 36
December	10.97@10 98	April	11.49@11 5?

NEW YORK, September 21.—The following is the comparative statement for the week ending to-day:

Net receipts at all United States ports	22,261
Same time last year	59,648
Showing a decrease	37,387
Total receipts to date	41,157
Same time last year	113,234
Showing a decrease	72,077
Exports for the week	2,387
Same week last year	12,828
Showing a decrease	10,441
Total exports to date	14,383
Same time last year	36,247
Showing a decrease	21,864
Stock at all United States ports	159,493
Same time last year	15?,4?3
Showing a decrease	44,?10
Stock at interior towns	8,278
Same time last year	14,694
Showing a decrease	6,416
Stock at Liverpool	690,000
Same time last year	746,000
Showing a decrease	56,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	16,000
Same time last year	22,000
Showing a decrease	6,000

GALVESTON, September 21.—Cotton steady; middlings 10¾; stock 4,369 net receipts of the week 2,116 bales; gross 2,138; sales 1,2?7: exports coastwise 2,371

NEW ORLEANS, September 21—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅛; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 10¼; stock 2?,?90 net receipts of the week 2,?33 bales; gross 4,701; sales 1,650; exports to Great Britain 880; coastwise 2,49?

MOBILE, September 21—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 10⅝; stock 3,4?8; net receipts of the week 1,670 bales; sales 1,025; exports coastwise 1,063.

SAVANNAH, September 21.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 10 11-16; stock 8,662; net receipts of the week 8,924 bales; gross 9,?21; sales 3,907; exports coastwise 3,1?0.

CHARLESTON, September 21.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10⅝@10⅞; stock 5 870: net receipts of the week 4,523 bales; sales 2,150; exports coastwise 2,855

WILMINGTON, September 21.—Cotton steady; middlings 10 9-16; stock 870; net receipts of the week 462 bales; sales 320; exports coastwise 15?.

NORFOLK, September 21—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 10¾; stock 1,470; net receipts of the week 591 bales; exports coastwise 385; sales 110 bales

BALTIMORE, September 21—Cotton firm; middlings 11 5 16; stock 6?2; net receipt of the week 4 bales; gross 971; sales 9?0; spinners 85; exports coastwise 321

BOSTON, September 21.—Cotton steady; middlings 11⅝; stock 11,146; net receipts of the week 587 bales; sales 200.

PHILADELPHIA, September 21—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅝; stock 2,86; net receipts of the week 322 bales; gross 1,357.

Rupture Cured

BY
MARSH'S CELEBRATED RADICAL CURE,

Truss scientifically applied by Dr. S S K Dunshee, of New York, now permanently located at the **Centennial Building No. 3½ Whitehall street, Room No. 10, Atlanta, Ga**

The worst cases successfully treated.
Consultation Free
Call and see testimonials of Hundreds who have been cured.
Ladies' Department with competent lady attendant.
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MEMPHIS, September 21.—Cotton firm; middlings 11; stock 2,?05; net receipts of the week 335 bales; shipments 2,483; sales 1,300.

AUGUSTA, September 21.—Cotton dull; middlings 10¼; stock 909; net receipts of the week 388 bales; sales 149

MONTGOMERY, September 21—Cotton strong; middlings 10⅝; stock 1,504 bales; net receipts of the week 1,94?; shipments 1 7 5.

COLUMBUS, September 21.—Cotton firm; middlings 10¼; stock 1,0?1: net receipts of the week 991 bales; shipments 607; sales 643; to spinners 97

MACON, September 21.—Cotton firm; middlings 10¼; stock 841; net receipts of the week 869 bales; sales 776; shipments 963.

SELMA, September 21 —Cotton net receipts of the week 1,5 5 bales; stock 1,077; sales 1,078; shipments 1,248

PROVIDENCE, September 21.—Cotton stock 2,500 bales; net receipts of the week 100; sales 3,000.

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—active at 18@20.
BUTTER—Choice 20; fair 14@17; old 10@12½.
POULTRY—Chickens 10@16
BEESWAX—Market weak at 27.
FEATHERS—new choice mixed 45@50.
DRIED FRUIT—Peaches peeled, 5@8; rough 4¼; apples 2½@2¾.

Live Stock Market.

Sheep 3@4½; common cattle 3½@4; good cattle 4@4½; choice cattle 4½@5; extra cattle 5@5½; North Georgia cattle 2½@3; Tennessee 4@5.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN—Fresh shelled 80.
MEAL—80
GRITS—$5 00.
WHEAT—Choice white $1 10@$1 40; choice amber $1 25@$1 30; prime white $1 20; prime amber $1 20; choice red $1 20
WHEAT BRAN—?0
OATS—50@55; seed 60@75.
HAY—Timothy $1 5?@1 20; Clover 85@$1 00,
MOLASSES—Barrels 32; tierces none; hhds none.
MACKEREL—No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits $1 75 @2 00; No. 2 half bbls $5 50; kits $1 00@$1 10; No. 3 bbls $9 50; half $5 00; kits $1 00.
COFFEE—Rio 20@23½; Java 30@33.
SUGAR—Standard A 12; white extra C 11¾ extra C 11; yellow 10@11; New Orleans 10@
FLOUR—Fancy $7 50; extra family $7 00 family $6 50; extra $6 00; superfine $5 50
SMOKED MEATS—Tennessee, clear sides 9½ @10.
BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides, winter-cured 8½; summer cured 8¼; long clear sides 8; shoulders 5½
HAMS—Bulk none. Sugar-cured 13½.
BACON—Shoulders 7; clear sides 9½@10.
LARD—Tierces, kettle 11½; kegs and cans 11½ @12½; buckets 11½@12½; refined 10¼.

Dry Goods.

Ticking 6@20; stripes 9@12½, osnaburgs 9½ 10½; cambrics 6@7. prints 5½@7½; brown sheetings 7@7½; shirtings 6½@7; bleached sheetings and shirtings 4½@12; Domestics, 4-4 7½@8; 7 6½@6½; 3-4 5½@5½; yarns 95.

Tobacco

CHEWING—Common, sound 11-inch new 40 45@48; common, sound, 11-inch old 40 47@50; medium, 11-inch, old 50@55; good 11-inch old 55@60; fine 11-inch old 70; bright navys 60; good 65; fine 80; Grovely $1 00; Calhoun $1 25; natural leaf $1 00.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

FRUITS—Lemons $8 50@$9; bananas, per bunch none; apples $1 50@$3 00; oranges none; pears none; cocoa nuts none; Raisins, layers, whole, per box $2 50@$3 00; raisins half $1 75; quarters 90; currants in barrels 10; citron, Leghorn per lb 28; figs, selected Elemes drums per lb 17½; dates in frails 8½; boxes prunes, in bbls, per lb 1?@15.
NUTS—Almonds, Languedoc 20; T @20; pecan nuts 15; Brasil nuts 12; walnuts 15@20; filberts 15.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—Virginia $1 50; Liverpool
LIME—$1 00@$1 25.
NAILS—12d, 10d, $2 80.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole 22@ 30@40; Georgia upper 28@40; lining @$9 00 per doz.
HIDES—Dry flint 12½@13; wet salted green 5; dry salted 11@12.
BAGGING—11¾.
IRON TIES—5.
POWDER—Blasting $3 90; rifle $6 40.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, September 21.—Flour a shade stronger; without any very decided change in price: fair export demand; market closing firm; southern flour a shade firmer; common to fair extra $6 25@$7 00; good to choice extra $7 05@ $8 75. Wheat irregular, feverish and unsettled; ungraded winter red western $1 55. Corn ½c lower; moderate business; high mixed and yellow western 57@59. Oats without decided change. Coffee, Rio quiet and steady. Sugar quiet and nominally unchanged Molasses quiet and steady. Rice firm; fair demand Tallow steady at 7. Naval stores easier. Pork firmer; new mess $13 4?. Lard higher and active; prime steam 9.12½@9 20. Freights to Liverpool, cotton per steam ¼.

CHICAGO, September 21.—Flour steady and firm Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 chicago spring $1 12½@$1 13 cash; $1 11½@$1 12 September; $1 05¾ October; all the year $1 02½; No. 3 do. $1 09½@1 9¾; rejected 95. Corn dull and lower cash 43¼; October 43¾. Oats dull and a shade lower; cash and October 24. Rye firm at at 59¼. Barley firm at 63. Pork fairly active and a shade higher; cash $12 90. Lard dull but firm; cash 8 95; October 8 92½; all the year 8 27½ Bulk Meats firmer; shoulders 6¼; short ribs 7⅝; short clear 7⅝ Whisky steady at $1 09.

Receipts—Flour 7,500; Wheat 92,000; Corn 256 400; Oats 111,000; Rye 11,000.

Shipments—Flour 8,000; Wheat 100,000; Corn 189,000; Oats 131,000; Rye 12,000; Barley 17,000

Last Call.—Wheat, September $1 12¼@ 1 12¾; October $1 05⅝; corn and oats unchanged; lard firm and unchanged

ST. LOUIS, September 21.—Flour firm and unchanged Wheat unsettled and lower No 2 red fall $1 31; No 3 red fall $1 23 Corn higher; No. 2 mixed 43¼ Oats higher; No. 2 2⅛ Rye firm but inactive; 55½ bid. Barley dull and drooping: sample lots of choice to fancy Wisconsin and Minnesota 80@95 Whisky steady at $1 09 Pork quiet and firm; jobbing at $ 3 12½. Lard dull and nominal Bulk Meats dull; no round lots offering; clear rib sides salable at 7¼ Bacon dull and lower; shoulders 6¼; clear rib sides 8½; clear sides 8⅝ Hogs quiet and unchanged. Cattle in fair demand and steady for butchers stock and Texans; no demand for shipping grades of natives.

CINCINNATI, September 21—Flour higher; family $6 25@6 40. Wheat firm; in fair demand; red $1 20 $1 25 Corn dull and drooping at 48@49. Oats quiet and steady. Rye dull and drooping at 60@62 Barley firmer; improved demand; prime western spring 70@75. Pork in good demand; strong at $12 75. Lard in good demand; steam 8 67; current make 8.55; kettle 9.50@10. Bulk Meat strong and higher; shoulders 6; short rib middles 7⅝@7½; closing at outside prices; short clear middles 7⅞ Bacon firmer; shoulders 6¾; short rib 8½@8¾; short clear 8⅝@8⅞. Whisky active and firm at $1 08. Butter weaker; fancy creamery 28@30; prime to choice western reserve 19@22; do. central Ohio 18@20. Sugar steady; fair demand; refined granulated 11¾ 12; powdered and crushed 11½@11¾; white 10¾@11; yellow refined 10@10½; New Orleans 9½@10½. Hogs quiet and unchanged; receipts 565, shipments 745

LOUISVILLE, September 21.—Flour in fair demand; extra $4 60@$4 75; family $5 50. Wheat steady and unchanged Corn dull; white 54; mixed 48 Oats dull; white 33; mixed 33 Pork quiet at $13 00. Bacon nominally unchanged Lard quiet and unchanged. Sugar cured Hams 12½@13. Whisky quiet at $1 09 Bagging dull at 12½ Tobacco unchanged.

BALTIMORE, September 21—Flour firm; Howard street and western superfine $3 75@$4 00; extra $5 00@$6 00; family $6 50@$7 50; city mills superfine $4 00@$4 75; extra $5 25@$6 75; Rio brands $7 75@$7 50 Patapsco family $8 75. Wheat southern steady and higher; western spot and near delivery strong and higher; futures easy; southern good to prime $1 40@$1 53 amber $1 50 @$1 60; western steamer $1 35 bid. No 2 western winter red spot $1 51½; September 1 48½ bid; October $1 38@$1 38½; November $1 36. Corn, southern scarce and firm; western quiet and steady; southern white 67@70 yellow 64@64.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

TOLLED before me this day by John A. Jailliet, of the 499th District, G. M., of Campbell county, Georgia, one estray COW, no artificial marks or brands, medium size, nine or ten years old, black and white spotted, more black than white, white spot in her forehead, end of tail white, and unmarked. Appraised by Harrison Walker and Jesse M. Suddeth, freeholders of said district, to be worth twelve dollars, and that it is worth fifteen cents per day to keep said cow.

The owner is hereby notified to come before me, prove property, pay costs and expenses and take said Cow away, else she will be sold on the premises of John A. Jailliet's near Red Oak in said county, on Monday, the 1st day of October 1877. This September 20th, 1877.
R. C. BEAVERS,
405 sep22..w1t Ordinary.